WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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TO CONSUMTIVES.

rtiser, having been restored to health eks, by a very simple remedy, after ffered several years with a severe lung and that dread disease, Consumption ns to make known to his fellow-suffer- ans of cure.

ho desire it, he will send a copy of the on used (free of charge), with the di- or preparing the same, which they will e CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, rs, etc. The object of the advertiser in e Prescription is to benefit the afflict- read information which he conceives to be; and he hopes every sufferer will medy, as it will cost them nothing and e a blessing.

wishing the prescription, will please REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. 39-w3mch

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

TLEMAN who suffered for years from Debility, Premature Decay, and all the youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of humanity, send free to all who need it, t and directions for making the simple y which he was cured. Sufferers wish- fit by the advertiser's experience, can addressing, with perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar steet, New York. 39-w3meh

NOTICE.

THORITY in me vested, I will sell on day January 25, 1870, at the Court or in Kenansville, N. C., at auction, highest bidder, that valuable plantation in unty, adjoining the lands of William F. J. R. Hurst, J. F. Hodges and others, g 640 acres more or less, being the land devised to Lemuel W. Hodges by his e late Hollowell Hodges.

S. D. WALLACE. 87-d1tw2t

LE REFINED POUDRETTE OF THE

DI MANUFACTURING CO."

e in lots to suit customers. This arti- d for *half the price* of other fertilizers, eaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and ee, than any other in market. It is irely from the night-soil, offal, &c., of k City. Price delivered on board in New , Twenty-five Dollars per Ton. Pam- , giving full information sent on applica- JAMES T. FOSTER, Box 3139 N. Y. P. O. 66 Courtlandt Street, New York. le by SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, r ton. 46-w3mch

luable Land For Sale.

HE 22nd DAY OF JANUARY, 1870, I shall to the highest bidder, at the residence te Robt. G. Pridgen, 350 acres of fine land, lying on King's Branch and Nan- vamp, Duplin county. made known on day of sale.

A. G. MOSELY, Executor. 46-ts

Probate Court--Duplin County,

ac B. Kelly, Plaintiff. against Hill, Executor of Thomas Deceased, Defendant. } Order for service by Publication

E ABOVE ACTION IT APPEARING the affidavit of Isaac B. Kelly: t Spaight Hill cannot, after due dili- e found in the State. at a cause of action exists against said Hill. hat Spaight Hill is not a resident of this it has property therein. dered, t service of the summons be made by on in the Wilmington Weekly Journal ek for at least six weeks successively, the said Spaight Hill to appear before ate Court of said county of Duplin on the 24th day of January, 1870, and ow why he should be removed from his Executor, or judgment of removal will unced against him. st a copy of the summons and complaint tion be forthwith deposited in the Post the said Plaintiff, directed to the said t at his usual place of residence, if the known to said Plaintiff. And said sum- all be deemed to have been served at the n of the term of publication prescribed rder.

Given under my hand and seal of . office at Kenansville, December 7th, 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND, Probate Judge of Duplin county. 45-w6w

WARNING.

SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

ING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE ht for the States of North and South for the manufacture and sale of **A. in's Patent Glass Submerged Dou- ing Force Pump**, I hereby forewarn, ie penalty of the law, any person from g upon my rights in the same. Intend- manufacture and sell the same, I would ed to confer with parties wanting them, e will range from $20 to $30, according epth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, g 30 gallons of water per minute; and r railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, ven on application. This pump has no and the packing will last for fifteen a good well. Directions will accom- e pump for putting it up, which can be 30 minutes. I will receive orders at , Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.— rs addressed to me at either of the places will receive prompt attention.

J. L. KITCHEN, 42 6m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

NG a private instructor for married per- ns or those about to be married, both nd female, in everything concerning the logy and relations of our sexual system, e production and prevention of offspring, ng all the new discoveries never before n the English language, by WM. YOUNG, This is really a valuable and interesting It is written in plain language for the l reader, and is illustrated with numerous vings. All young married people, or those ipating marriage, and having the least iment to married life, should read this It discloses secrets that every one should ainted with; still it is a book that must ed up and not lie about the house. It will to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Ad- Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, Fourth, Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No what may be your disease, before you ourself under the care of any of the no- QUACKS—native and foreign—who ad- in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr- 's Book and read it carefully. It will be ans of saving you many a dollar, your and possibly your life. Young can be consulted on any of the s described in his publications, at his No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Phila- a. 37-1ych

ALL KINDS OF WORK NEATLY

ND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1870 NO. 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin Jan. 10th, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Board from $10 to $12 50 per month.—Tuition $17 50 and $22 50. Contingent fee 50 cents. No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Pupils will find it to their interest to enter on the first day of the session.

GRADY & McLEOD. dec 16 68-d6t&w6w

12,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NIXON PLANTATION, FORMERLY known as the Jordan Tract, situated on Little River, Horry District, S. C.

This valuable farm contains 800 acres of cleared land, adapted especially to the growth of Cotton, Corn and Pea Nuts. A fine dwelling and all necessary out houses on the premises.

ALSO FOR RENT,

a valuable farm on Topsail Sound, N. C., about 12 miles from Wilmington, containing about 500 acres, in a high state of cultivation.

Any one desirous of purchasing or renting will apply to

A. A. MOSELEY, No. 20 Market st., Wilmington, N. C. dec 28 77-d&wtf

STATE NEWS.

38TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

THE BANNER COUNTY OF RADICALISM REDEEMED!

GLORIOUS RESULT!

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS!

G. M. WHITESIDE, THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE, TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED TO THE SENATE FOR THE 38TH DISTRICT!!

Below we give the vote as far as heard from:

RUTHERFORD.

Whiteside,	724	majority 3
Logan,	721	

CLEAVELAND.

Whiteside,	742	majority 582
Logan,	160	
Whiteside's majority,		585

We congratulate the Conservative party of the State upon the glorious result.

We are indebted for the above to an extra from the office of the *Vindicator*. The vote of Polk county will not vary the above majority much either way.

This is but "the beginning of the end." We learn from gentlemen from various points in the Western counties that the changes going on there are unprecedented in the political history of the State. The heavy taxes, extravagant expenditure of the public money, frauds in the railroad bonds, incompetency of Radical officials, the attempt to cheat the people by prolonging the terms of office, and finally Shoffner's bill, which threatens a blow at the foundation of liberty, has aroused the people to active opposition to the Radical party, and a determination to hurl them from place and power.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

BANK DIRECTORS.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the National Bank of Newbern for the ensuing year. John B. Hughes, C. W. McLean, E. Hubbs, Joseph Fulford and Benj. L. Perry.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

SUPREME COURT, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—Court assembled at the usual hour.

James P. Leak vs. Commissioners of Richmond county. Argued by Messrs. Ashe, Hinsdale and Leitch, for Plaintiff; Neill McKoy, Esq., for Defendant.

This is an important case, involving the questions, whether or not a debt contracted during the war, by a county, in support of its poor, is valid. The question was ably argued by the counsel on both sides. The argument occupied the morning hour.

At 12:30 M. Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

GIN HOUSE BURNING IN PITT.—A friend sends us the following account of a late successful incendiary attempt in Pitt:

"The gin house and screw belonging to Col. W. M. King, of Pitt, was consumed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. Col. King had about twenty five bales of his own cotton not picked at the time, with a very large quantity of seed, and about ten bales belonging to other parties. Several bales lying around the screw were badly damaged. The gin was run by steam, but there had not been any fire about the house in thirty hours, and the house was fired at the back end, there being about two bales of cotton picked up lying as it fell from the gin. The flames spread very rapidly, and the house was soon consumed. The loss is estimated to be about $5,000."

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

PLAYED OUT.—We understand that the Doorkeepers of the Senate and House of Commons can get no stationery for the hands from the Secretary of State, for the reason that the bills for the stationery have been presented at the Treasury and protested. Secretary Menninger will not give out any more paper, pens or ink, pencils, envelopes or sealing-wax, until the bills for the purchase of these articles are paid.

We learn that the bill for gas used in the Capitol was presented a few days ago, and not paid.

What a spectacle! The honest old State of North Carolina, whose people have just finished paying into her Treasury over a million of dollars of tax, unable, even at the beginning of the year, to pay for the pens and paper used by members of the Legislature, or to settle a gas bill! All the members of the Legislature, except Blythe, getting $7 a day, and still the Treasurer is unable to pay for a quire of paper for them to write letters to "the dear ones at home!" A million of taxes collected and can't pay the gas bill!

Where's the money? WHERE'S THE MONEY? WHERE'S THE MONEY gone to?

No money for the Insane Asylum! No money for the Deaf and Dumb Institute! No money for ice next summer!

A million of dollars collected in taxes by this Radical administration, and can't pay for stationery—can't pay the gas bill!

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

CONFEDERATE MONEY AT PAR.—One night last week a colored gentleman went into a grocery store on East Market, and called for a dollar's worth of flour. The clerk weighed it out and put it in his "poke" and the darkey, throwing a bill on the counter, walked off. On opening the bill, it proved to be $1 in Confederate money, but Sambo was non come-at-ible.

Greensboro' *Patriot.*

SOME PIG.—Mr. H. H. Tate, of this place, killed a hog last Monday, which weighed 601 pounds net. Who can beat it?—Greensboro' *Patriot.*

ACCIDENT.—On last Wednesday night, as the train from the North was running down to the car-shed in this town, a negro man broke one of his arms while attempting to jump on one of the car platforms.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

A HEAVY BUSINESS.—We are credibly informed that the firm of Brown & Bro., tobacco manufacturers of Mocksville, N. C., have paid to the proper revenue officers the sum of about $30,000 tax on their business for the year 1869. This implies not only a heavy business on the part of B. & B., but an honest punctuality in paying the taxes on the same exacted by the government of the United States.—Salisbury *Old North State.*

STATE PENITENTIARY.—There has been received at the penitentiary up to 2 o'clock on the 13th inst., 104 convicts. Of these two, John Wilson and Young Macon, have been pardoned by Gov. Holden. Of the remaining 102 there are four females, (colored.)

Of the convicts,	10	are for	20 years.
	18	"	10 "
	20	"	5 "
	2	"	4 "
	5	"	4 "
	12	"	2 "
	17	"	1 "
	6	"	1/4 "
	1	"	17 months.
	2	"	9 "
	1	"	10 "
	4	"	life.
	3	sentence unknown.	
	104		

Of the numerous visitors, members of the General Assembly, judges, lawyers, sheriffs, &c., all expressed themselves agreeably surprised at the progress and preparation that have been made in the arrangements, and also of their unanimous approval of the site.

Raleigh *Standard.*

IN MEMORIAM.—At a meeting of the officers and members of the State Constitutional Convention of 1868, held in the Senate Chamber, Raleigh, January 11th, 1870, Judge S. W. Watts was called to the Chair, and Mr. F. A. Byrne acted as Secretary. The deaths of F. F. French, of Bladen, W. A. B. Murphy, of McDowell and Jacob Ing, of Nash, were announced. Committees were appointed and appropriate resolutions of condolence adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

MISS DIX.—This excellent and philanthropic lady is on a visit to the State, and is stopping at the Insane Asylum. Miss Dix will be remembered to all time in North Carolina, as the original mover and advocate of that noble State charity.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

RUMORED.—Col. John M. Perry, the late conservative candidate with Major John Huges for the State Senate from this District, removed from Beaufort to Tarboro', where he has associated himself in the practice of law with Mr. J. S. Barlow.—Carteret can ill afford to lose so good a citizen.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

ROBBERY.—The store of W. A. Whitehead was robbed of some money and a considerable quantity of groceries on Monday night last. The burglars entered at the back door and retired without being detected by any one.

The loss may be $100 or $200, and cannot be accurately known. Suspicion indicates the guilty parties, and we hope they will be arrested.

The town guard know nothing of the robbery although committed within 75 feet of them. Yet the guard cost the tax payers $3,931 33.—Fay. *Eagle.*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1869.

Henry Eppes, colored, presented a petition from J. H. Scott and others, praying the General Assembly to declare null and void the late municipal election held in the town of Weldon and to order a new election. The petitioners asserted that no notice was given of the time for holding the election.

The President presented to the Senate a communication from Chief Justice Pearson and his Associate, Mr. Dick, containing an opinion adverse to the present General Assembly holding over four years; also, communications from the remaining Associates, Messrs. Rodman, Settle and Reade, declining to give any opinion in reference to the matter.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, the communications were transmitted to the House, with a proposition to print.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Welker: Bill relating to Railroad bonds, proposes to recall to the Treasury all the bonds issued for appropriations to Railroads by the Convention and General Assembly of '68-'69. Placed on Calendar and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Love, the following resolution to wit:

Resolved, By the Senate that the President thereof appoint a Committee of three whose duty it shall be to inquire into, ascertain, and report to the Senate without delay,

1st. The number or value of the bonds of the State issued to each Railroad incorporated since May 1st 1865.

2nd. To whom said bonds were issued, and when.

3d. How these bonds in each case have been disposed of—by whom sold—to whom sold—when sold—at what figures sold—that is for what sum, and if there were different sales, the amount sold and received from each sale, and

4th. They shall especially inquire whether or not there are any bonds unsold, and if so, where they are, what disposition has been made or is being made of them, and still more especially, what use has been made or is being made of the money arising from the sale of said bonds.

Resolved further, That said Committee have plenary powers to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, the violation of which shall be perjury.

Resolved further, That said Committee shall report promptly to the Senate, the failure or refusal of any person to appear or to produce papers after being notified to do so.

Mr. Colgrove moved a reference of the resolution to the Committee already appointed to investigate said matters, subsequently withdrew it, and the resolution passed.

Resolution of inquiry of the Treasurer for information as to the amount of money received during the last fiscal year under the several special tax provisions, respectively, and the amount of interest paid on the various classes of special tax bonds, was amended, on motion of Mr. Graham by including the receipts and expenditures since Jan. 1st, 1869 to Jan. 1st, 1870, and passed.

Mr. Moore of Carteret moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Blythe passed, to reduce the *per diem* of members one-third, (and as amended, on motion of Mr. Lindsay, to refund one-third of the *per diem* from the beginning of this Legislature, and also as amended, on motion of Mr. Forkner so as to apply only to Henderson county. Which would require the Senator from Henderson to refund to the Treasury one third of his *per diem* from the beginning of the Legislature.)

Mr. Blythe said: I hope that this Senate being a good natured body, will reconsider these resolutions. If you fail to reconsider them they will become a law, and I shall be under the necessity of taking advantage of the Homestead. Now, Mr. President, I believe the Homestead has absolutely been beneficial in a great many instances; however, I should dislike, I imagine, on my return home, to be compelled to avail myself of its advantages in order to get out of the way of these resolutions, and I think I shall certainly have to do so if you fail to reconsider them. In this case I am reminded of an old man and a boy he was going to hire, as he said, for his board, if he earned it; but if not he was to work longer. I am reminded also of a Dutchman and his neighbor who concluded to take a hunt together. They separated, and agreed to meet again at a certain shelving rock. The Dutchman arrived before his friend, and fell down upon his knees and engaged in prayer, saying: "O, Lord, how great a sinner I am; O, Lord, hurl down the rocks and mountains upon me and hide me, for I am not worthy to be seen in your presence. About this time his neighbor sprang to his feet at the top of the ledge of rocks, and the rocks began to pour down on the Dutchman, who ran back, crying, "O, Lord, O, Lord, I was only joking."

The proposition to reconsider prevailed.

On motion of Mr, Welker the preamble of the resolutions was amended, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1870.

Mr. Argo presented a petition from the citizens of Orange, protesting against the passage of the bill known as the "Bill for the better protection of life and property," introduced into the General Assembly by Senator Shoffner, and denying emphatically the slander that the people of Orange county were inclined to resist the proper execution of the laws.

By Mr. Hodnett: A resolution raising a joint committee—three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to prepare an address to be signed by the members of the Legislature, inviting the people of the State, of all classes and parties to join in preserving order and peace throughout the State. Lies over.

By Mr. Proctor: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Robeson to issue bonds. Lies over.

By Eagles, col.: A bill to amend the act concerning inspectors. Lies over.

Mr. Hodnett moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution concerning a legislative address to the people of the State, concerning the preservation of peace and order. Carried.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Hodnett took the floor and explained his motive in introducing the resolution. He thought such an address would have a good effect. He thought that such a policy would operate much better than any harsh and coercive measure.

Mr. Vest opposed the resolution.

Mr. Seymour thought that nothing could be accomplished by the address. He thought that the Legislature should take a bold and determined stand, and by vigorous legislation enforce the laws in every particular.

He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Harris of Wake, col., was not prepared to vote against the proposition. He wished for a day or two for consideration.

After some debate Mr. Seymour withdrew his motion to table and moved to postpone for two weeks, which motion was adopted.

The Bill (War) to secure the better protection of life and property.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the special order was postponed until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting communications from the Justices of the Supreme Court in regard to the legislative term of office, with a proposition to print the usual number of copies.

(The communication from the Chief Justice and concurred in by Justice Dick, declared that the terms of the members of the present Legislature expire, by constitutional limitation, on the first Thursday in August, 1870. The other communications from the other Justices were not read and are understood to decline to give an opinion. They will all be published in full at another time.)

On motion of Mr. Welch the proposition to print was concurred in.

Mr. Downing moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution in reference to a reduction of *per diem*.

Pending a vote on the motion, the House, on motion adjourned.

Severe Winters.

The New York papers publish a record made up from old diaries of the weather during the winter which elapsed between 1789 and 1832. The table gives the dates of the closing by ice of the Hudson river, and of the opening of navigation in the spring. No general rule as to the regular alternation of mild and severe weather can be laid down from this table. Of these forty-two winters sixteen were mild, but some of them occurred in immediate succession. Thus from 1792 to 1796 there were four mild winters, then from 1796 to 1799 three severe, from 1799 to 1804 five mild winters; then a succession of mild and severe winters until 1811, when a long series of eighteen severe winters set in, broken only by three mild winters. The record would have been more valuable had the warmth of the summers been noted, as there is a theory that the average temperature is the same for every year; that is a hot summer is counterbalanced by a severe winter, and a temperate summer by a mild winter.

If Not Why Not?

The New York Commercial puts this pertinent inquiry: Suppose the outraged brothers of Miss Johnson should overtake the clerical scoundrel Cooke and give him his death wound, as they say they will, and suppose the wounded man should then send for Beecher and Frothingham, and ask them to unite him in marriage with his fugitive companion, could they refuse the request in view of "what these two have been to each other?"

Wedding full dress rehearsals are the latest wrinkles in fashionable society.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Federal Appointments and the Senate—Atlantic Cables—Cuba—Secretary Boutwell—The Gold Panic—Texas Senatorship—Lease of Samana Bay—Perplexities of the President—Virginia—Modern Statesmanship "Main Strength and Awkwardness," &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C., Jan. 12, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The Judiciary Committee will report favorably on the nomination of Judge Pearre for the fourth Maryland Circuit. The Judge has explained away the reasons that were urged against him.

The Senate Committee on Foreign relations have had all the correspondence with regard to the Spanish question read with a view to determine the fitness of Dan Sickles for the Spanish mission. It is thought the Committee will report favorably in his case.

The President is determined that the Senate shall act on his nomination of Judge Hoar for the Supreme bench. He has given Senators to understand that his heart is set on on the confirmation, and if Hoar is rejected on account of locality, the Southern Senators may look out for the President's displeasure. It now remains to be seen whether this threat will drive the carpet-baggers to confirm the President's friend.

Negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of the two cable companies.—Since the French cable commenced operations the price of dispatches to Europe has been considerably reduced. The monoplists have long been anxious to secure this line when charges could be returned to their former exorbitant rates. We trust there may be no consolidation.

Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, has prepared a resolution recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, which he will press to a vote in the House as soon as he can get the floor. The cause of Cuba, so far as Congress is concerned is dead, and they based their hopes of success greatly on our recognition of their belligerency. The duplicity and double dealing of Grant in the Cuban business is both cruel and dishonorable. Grant has so often placed himself in an equivocal position with regard to the truth, that his word is no longer a guarantee as to what he will do.

Fernando Wood, of New York, will open his batteries to-day in the House on the Secretary of the Treasury. He will review the entire policy of Mr. Boutwell's management of the finances of the country, and will make a showing very damaging to the financial man of this administration. He will, no doubt, elicit a very interesting discussion on this—to the administration very tender subject, if he gets the floor.

The Committee on Banking and Currency determined yesterday to carry on the investigation of the gold panic in New York in this city. This will bring here the bull and bear monarchs of Wall street, including Jay Gould, Jas. Fist, Jr., Butterfield, and brother-in-law Corbin. Will Corbin stop with Ulysses I wonder? Of course there will be a white washing by the majority of the committee. The only hope of getting at the truth of the affair will be in the minority report of those who dare say what is, even if it blacken the already soiled reputation of the President.

It is charged by Texans here, of both political parties, that General Reynolds is playing for the United States Senatorship from that State. His little game is delay. He has made no publication as to who were elected to office. The excuse is that there has been some irregularities in the elections and the whole subject must be referred to the President before proclamation. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and for the service rendered to the Radical cause in Texas by the military satrap he certainly deserves recognition. Ames succeeded in Mississippi and his reward will be the Senate unless the carpet-baggers are ungrateful. Canby failed in Virginia and see the trouble he has brought upon the Radicals in Congress. They have lost their tempers in discussing the Virginia bill. Ames and Reynolds have done the job clean and deserve their pay.

Mr. Fish will not have as easy a time in buying earthquakes and mountains of ice as did his predecessor Seward. Congress does not look upon his lease of Samana Bay with favor. The Hon. Goodlove S. Orth has prepared a resolution which creates a special committee to inquire into the matter, and ascertain why the first instalment of the money was so hastily paid and also into the doings of General Babcock and suite while on this diplomatic mission. This hits right at the President and his friend Babcock. This is only one of the minor trials and vexations the President will have to endure at the hands of his friends before blackberry season. It is a capital thing for Ulysses that he is stolid, heavy and sluggish in disposition, had he a fine nature he would feel very keenly the slights that will be put on him.

The amendment to the bill admitting Virginia, offered by Senator Drake of Missouri, by which, after the State is admitted and they should rescind its ratification of the 15th amendment they are to be again kicked back to a territorial condition. Mr. Morton spoke in favor of the amendment. Senator Trumbull, Radical, asked if Virginia should rescind its ratification and Congress should put her out of the Union, as proposed, where would the amendment be? Senator Morton did not attempt to answer. The whole argument was based on power, not the legal right. Senator Yates made one of his old war stump speeches; dwelt long and loud on the glorious Union, star-spangled banner, war, Rebels, and the American people; not a word of argument. Sen. Conkling, Rad., made a common-sense and any answerable argument against the amendment and ridiculed it. Senator Drake, "the bitter," spoke of the complaisancy of the Democrats who were enjoying the difference between us Republicans. Senator Saulsbury, Dem., wanted to know whether the Senator would be so tyrannical as to deprive the Democrats of that small pleasure (laughter), in which the grim Drake joined not. Mr. Williams, Rad., wanted to know if to follow the Senator was the test of Republicanism. Drake thought it pretty good evidence. Drake wanted to put his "grip" on the Rebels, and he shook his fist at several Radicals who dared to differ from him. He made a most villainous attack on the people of the South. Morton promised Tennessee a dose by and by. His idea of statesmanship was by "main strength and awkwardness" i. e., force and success. Sumner mouthed the word "loil" to his heart's content, and for lack of argument quoted Shakspeare, to justify his dirty work. The only reason that the Radicals are divided is for policy-sake. Some fear to hurt the party by going too far. The Sumner wing believe in the grip, not only now but for all time. The fate of the amendment is uncertain.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14—P. M.

The Hon. J. H. Caldwell, Republican member of the House of Representatives, a member of the National Republican Executive Committee and Chairman of a sub-division of the Committee of the Southern States, has written a long letter to Hon. J. A. Bingham, member of Congess from Ohio, giving a full account of the real causes of the difficulty in organizing the Georgia Legislature. The following is a synopsis of the letter: "The question which divides and distracts the Republicans of the House is not a political question—not race or color, nor a question involving the rights of any class of persons as such, but one involving the consciences of honest men to work for the interest of the State, against a corrupt faction, composed of a few individuals, seeking to intersect themselves in positions which will enable them to deplete the Treasury and ruin the credit of the State. For the accomplishment of these purposes various devices were resorted to. Before members were removed on Monday, they were attempting to organize to intimidate certain members from taking the oath. Among other things, Col. Farrow Attorney General, at the request of Gov. Bullock, had given a written opinion on the scope of the oath prescribed by the last reconstruction act, which carried no more weight of authority than the opinion of any private individual. One of the difficulties which arose in the House, grew out of the attempt of the Clerk *pro tem.* to enforce the reading of Farrow's opinion as authoritative construction of the oath. The reading was forced through in the most arbitrary, violent and disorderly manner, notwithstanding the remonstrances of leading Republican members. Another difficulty grew out of the appointment of the Governor of one of his employes of the State Road, A. L. Harris, as Clerk *pro tem.* to organize the House. This was deemed by some Republicans a most arbitrary step. The only authority to act was Congress, which gives the Governor the power to summon members by proclamation to appear on a certain day. This had been done, and at the time appointed the Representatives appeared in their Hall. The Governor's power over organization ceased when he had issued his proclamation, and any attempt on his part to intimidate members present from taking the oath prescribed was in violation of section 5 of the act. Some of the members had been prevented by the publication of Farrow's opinion from taking the oath who could have done so very conscientiously, but were unwilling to place themselves in apparent conflict with the expressed opinion of the authorities or incur what had been threatened against them if they should qualify—a harrassing criminal prosecution. One member, in particular, refused to take the oath because he did not wish to place himself in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney-General and the Governor of the State, yet had been a staunch Union man all through the war, absolutely refusing to take any part in the rebellion, but denouncing it all the time until the conscript law was passed, when he took refuge in some small office from the direct physical force with which he was menaced by the conscript officer. This man is now deprived of his seat by undue attempts which the Governor and his subordinates have made to keep members from taking the oath, and that in violation of section 5 of the act. The late act of Congress expressly provides that when the members are convened, the General Assembly shall proceed to perfect its organization. The act does not specify the officer who shall preside over the organization of either house, but each member is sworn to support the Constitution of the State, and in addition thereto to take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State the oaths prescribed in the act. The Constitution which members are sworn to support adopts Irwin's Code.—The said State Code sections prescribe the manner in which the General Assembly shall be organized. The appointment of Harris as Clerk pro tem, was in violation of the Code as well as the act of Congress. Before Harris proceeded to call the roll, a member rose and read two sections of the Code relating to the manner of organizing; but Harris refused to hear him or entertain the motion. Mr. Scott asked to be allowed to protest against the manner of proceeding. Harris told him he could not. When the first member was sworn, another member sent a protest against taking his seat. Harris permitted the protest to be received and read. While Farrow's opinion was being read, Bryant objected and disputed Harris' right to preside. Harris ordered the sergent-at-arms to arrest Bryant. This brought on a difficulty in the House, and several pistols were drawn by the sergent-at-arms and others against Bryant. The latter called Caldwell to the Chair and to organize the House according to the provisions of the code. Accompanied by Bryant, Caldwell approached the Speaker's desk, but was resisted and threatened by the sergent-at-arms, and Harris declined to act as Speaker *pro tem.* Bryant was then chosen *pro tem.*, and put a motion to adjourn, which was carried, but many members remained.

A committee waited upon General Terry to inquire if the manner of proceeding met with his approval. He expresses his disapproval of Farrow's opinion, and the protests against members taking their seats. Harris refused to hear the report of the committee. At the request of General Terry, members consented to let Harris proceed with the organization, since no member objected to anything he had done.—He refused to let members qualify who were not present when counties were called. Some were detained home by providential causes, but presented themselves before roll call was completed.

The object of these arbitrary proceedings is to force out of their seats certain members, persons of slight wrong who feel that they can conscientiously take the oath. Harris under the Governor's instructions adjourns the House whenever he pleases without motion from members. Yesterday he adjourned till Monday. The object was to inquire by Military Commission into all alleged ineligibility. Certain members who had taken the oath see no provision of the law for any such members as qualifys to organize the body. If the House permits the proceedings of the 15th Article will be ratified by a clear Republican majority in both Houses.

Removal of Political Disabilities.

A correspondent says it is stated that as soon as the Reconstruction Committee disposes of the reconstruction measures before them, they intend to prepare a bill removing political disabilities from all persons who are disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment. The present understanding is that the bill will be universal in its character. A similar measure is already pending in the Senate.

The ship John Bertram, at New York, from Hambug, Monday morning, had nineteen deaths and four births during the voyage. She sailed from Hamburg on the 3d of October last, and from Queenstown December 7th.

Ku-Klux Ingram is Booted—A "Faithful" Servant Receives his Reward.

Dear Journal:—I know your numerous readers will be gratified to hear of justice being admintstered in any case, and particularly so in the circumstance I am going to relate, and I do think that they, as well as the JOURNAL and the writer, will heartily endorse it. We sometimes, in moments of despair, exclaim, "Justice and right is passed from men," but occasionally she assumes her sceptre and reigns if it is only momentarily; and that which I am going to relate I *know* to be facts, and can vouch for.

As all your readers know, at this time there is a general rush by the respective Representatives to get to Raleigh so as to have their pay begin, and each is anxious to meet his august brother and partner in crime, not in order to try to amend and improve their wicked and unwholesome legislation, but to sink deeper into duplicity and make themselves still *more odious* under the supervision of a few dilapidated New England plunderers, "loil" men who can conscientiously leave their native *North*, where plenty and comfort abounds, to come down South to enact good laws, set examples of good morals and common sense, all, too, with such disinterested motives, self-aggrandizement not even so much as entering into their venerable and patriotic craniums.

But, passing to our subject, we had a legislative visitor in our quiet little town of Rockingham. The gentleman in question was the Radical Representative from Anson county, *en route* for the general rendezvous, the two first letters of whose name is Dixon Ingram, but generally known in these parts as Ku-Klux Ingram.

But coming directly to the point, let us imagine ourselves seated by a cozy fire in the office of a village hotel, conversation general and good feeling prevailing, and you have our group on the evening of the tragedy, or farce, as you may see proper to call it. By the way, a question was propounded to the said Representative concerning a certain point of law, by the County Probate Judge, which he, of course, could not answer. It was then politely but pungently suggested to him by this gentleman, whose name is John A. Long, to use his influence to try to correct that error, but told him the whole code was imperfect. Upon which this haughty and would-be-dignified gentleman became enraged and complained to the landlord that he was not treated with respect, which elicited, of course, the sympathies of the proprietor, who, by the way, is the father of the offender. He proceeded directly to give his son a sharp reprimand, which he with all present thought to be uncalled for and undeserved. The next morning the representative was promptly met at the Railway station and received some kicks well imprinted, it can be safely conjectured where. Yes, and done by a Republican who, notwithstanding, like all other sensible men feeling an interest in the State's welfare, disapproves of the laws, in a great measure, adopted by the bogus Legislature at Raleigh.

The writer thinks it probable that the honorable gentleman will move in the House to make it a hanging matter to treat folks in high life in such an ignominious way, and he thinks further that the good people of the State are only sorry, Ingram, with the rest, were not kicked entirely out of North Carolina.

The writer begs leave to return his thanks to Mr. John D. Shaw, Attorney at Law, Lincolnton, N. C., for presenting the boots to his friend J. A. L. which executed the service above alluded to.

A CONSERVATIVE.

From the Springfield Republican, Jan. 10.

The Dr. Lewis Child Case.

In spite of the efforts of the anti-mother-in-law society, the New York courts have refused to allow Dr. Lewis to keep his child that he stole from its mother in Boston a few weeks ago. A Boston letter to a Western paper gives this early history of the case, which abundantly shows why even an offensive mother-in-law could not save him from public condemnation and the adverse decision of the court:

"Ten years ago, or thereabouts, a wealthy family resident in Roxbury, taking an interest in a promising young man named Lewis, who was poor and almost friendless, bestowed many favors upon him. They sent him to school and college, allowing him the means of living handsomely and moving in the best society.—After graduating he expressed a desire to study medicine, and his kind benefactors, to whose charity there seemed to be no limit, paid the expense of his professional studies. Having become established as a physician, with good prospects of success, he sought and won the hand of a daughter of the family to which he was so deeply indebted. For her marriage portion she received a handsome fortune, which the doctor turned speedily to account. He set up a dashing equipage and launched out into a course of luxurious living most edifying to the curious public, and especially galling to his less fortunate brother practitioners. He was a very handsome man, dressed elegantly, and possessed remarkable powers of fascination. But these desirable attributes proved his ruin. He learned, it is said, to love the society of other women better than his wife's, and to wage a steady warfare against the ever-victorious "tiger." Of course these pursuits seriously interfered with the faithful discharge of his domestic duties, and disagreements arose between him and his wife. Instead of mending his ways, he went on from bad to worse, until at last the long-suffering wife instituted proceedings for a divorce. An order of court, pending the decision on the libel, gave her the custody of their only child, a girl of seven years, but allowed her father to see the latter twice a week, at a place to be agreed upon. This happened about six months ago. Since that time the two have lived apart; but the doctor has availed himself of his privilege to see his daughter, calling for that purpose at the St. James Hotel. The mother has feared that he would try to strike her through her child, and has exercised the utmost watchfulness on the occasion of these interviews. But the Doctor proved too smart for her. Last Saturday week the child was sent in a carriage to the St. James in company with a relative of the mother. The Doctor was left alone with her, and when the time of the interview (two hours) had passed, she had disappeared, and has not been seen since by her heart-broken mother. There can be no doubt but that the Doctor has stolen the child, hoping through the possession of her to drive the mother to make advantageous pecuniary terms with himself.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869.

The Military Bill.

It will be seen that upon motion of Mr. Seymour, Radical, of Craven, the second section of the Military Bill, relating to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was stricken out on Friday. Mr. Seymour made himself very active in attempting to push this bill through before the recess, and his conservatism now would indicate that his party is "letting up" a little in their demands. He announces other amendments. We believe if two or three more Western counties could vote about this time, the defeat of the bill would be assured. We await with much interest the ultimate fate of the measure. The people of North Carolina demand that it shall not pass. They will be heard upon the subject next August.

Railroad Investigations.

We are glad to see that Lieutenant Governor CALDWELL has had the good sense to appoint such a Committee under the resolution of the Senate to investigate alleged railroad frauds as carries with it the evidence of earnestness and business. It will be seen that he has designated the Hons. S. F. PHILLIPS, THOMAS BRAGG and THOS. L. CLINGMAN as the Committee. The Radicals writhed a little under the selections, but attempted no organized opposition.

We trust these gentlemen will accept the appointment, and go to work at once. They can do the people of the State much good by a thorough investigation into these frauds, and probably save them from heavy burdens.

What Is Thought of Us.

We publish this morning an interesting letter from the editor of the Carlisle (Pa.) *Volunteer*, to his paper, written from our city. Mr. BRATTON paid Wilmington a short visit during the Fall, and seems to have availed himself of the opportunity of gathering much correct information of the social, financial and political condition of our people. If all those who visit our section from the North were as honest in what they wrote back home as is the editor of the *Volunteer*, the prejudices between the sections would cease, and we would not be compelled to submit to the political humiliation (so truthfully pictured in this letter) with the sanction of the people of the North.

"The Devil a Saint Would Be."

We learn with pleasure that the Episcopal Church, St. John's Parish, in this city, has been relieved of debt mainly through the exertions of the ladies of the congregation, and that General M. S. Littlefield generously gave five hundred dollars in aid of this good object.

Tallahassee *Floridian*.

This is an old dodge of General Littlefield's. When under the cloud of suspicion for his lumber transactions in Philadelphia, and "sick" from his Legislative bar-room and Chatham Railroad bonds speculation in Raleigh, he grows suddenly "pious" and makes a liberal donation to a Christian Convention in this State. Cured by the voto of thanks of that body, he plunges headlong into the "Railroad Ring," and speculates upon the necessities of the people of this State and Florida. "Sick" again from fear of Legislative investigations here, and the exposure of bungling rascalities there, he again "grows circumspect."

When the Devil is sick, the Devil a Saint would be;
When the Devil is well, a Devil of a Saint is he.

Legislative Tenure-of-Office.

The Radicals seem about to let down in their new violent efforts to override the State Constitution. We publish the letters of Senator Sweet, of Craven, and one of Colonel Heaton, Representative in Congress, in answer to certain charges made by Judge Tourgee, in regard to the Legislative article of the Constitution. The purport of Judge Tourgee's letter can be gathered from Mr. Sweet's it is both too lengthy and too much upon the pot-house order for publication. It has been said, upon seemingly good authority, that this man Tourgee was at one time a penitentiary convict. We do not know whether the charge is true or not, but he writes as if he had received his education and "bringing up" in the lowest order of society.

It will be recollected that we published from the Winston *Sentinel* a conversation of Judge Tourgee's confessing that the ambiguity in regard to the tenure-of-office of the present members of the Legislature existing in the Constitution was not the result of accident or ignorance, but was so designed by himself and Messrs. Sweet and Heaton, all members of the Convention—an attempt to secure a four years term without the knowledge of the people. Judge Tourgee, while expressing the greatest confidence in Senator Sweet's honesty and integrity, confirms substantially the report of his conversation. He claims equal honesty and integrity for himself.

As no one else was present, according to Tourgee, while this little scheme was being concocted. and as his witnesses "go back" upon him in every single particular, we suppose Tourgee lied, something which he has done before with equal "bad luck" as in the present case. The weight of evidence, at least, is against him—the standing of Sweet and Heaton is better, or rather as suggested by a friend—is not so bad as that of Tourgee. We wait for the Judge's response.

Better Late Than Never.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* writes that the Judges of the Supreme Court are busy preparing decisions in various important cases, which have been long pending before them; and these decisions may be expected at an early day. It is believed that the question of the Missouri test oath, presented by Gen. Frank P. Blair, which was argued a year ago, will now be decided. If the principles of the opinion of the court in Garland's and Cumming's cases, delivered by Justice Field, be carried out to their logical result, the Missouri test oath will be declared to be unconstitutional. This will restore to the right of elective franchise some eighty thousand persons in Missouri, twenty thousand in West Virginia, and a great many in the other States. Other important cases, in which a decision is expected, are the questions of the legal tender act, and the constitutionality of the cotton tax, argued some time ago by Messrs. P. Phillips and B. R. Curtis for the claimants.

But for the movement of Drake and other Radicals for the abrogation of the Supreme Court, the people might have forgotten that such a tribunal was in existence. Since it adopted the cowardly and servile policy of withholding its decisions on great constitutional questions, involving the life and liberty of the citizen, and Congress could pass retroactive laws taking the cases ont of the jurisdiction of the Court, the oppressed people have ceased to look to it as the palladium of the Constitution and of civil liberty. Can it be possible that the Judges have at last determined to assert the authority of their high office in defiance of Radical usurpation and despotism? Even now such a course on their part would give hope to the people.

Red River Rebellion.

The latest intelligence from beyond our Northern border shows that the troubles there were increasing. The Sioux Indians had advanced within three miles of Fort Garry and were on the war path against half-breeds, insurgents and Americans.

The French, under Reille, who has three hundred and fifty men under arms, are masters of the situation. Commissioners from the Canadian government were on the way to open negotiations with Reille.

The people on the Northern borders of Dakotah and Minnesota are very much alarmed, fearing Indian depredations.

Haytien Revolution.

The latest advices from Hayti, already published, tell of the close of the revolution, ending with the flight and capture of Salnave.

Soon after the taking of Port au Prince by the revolutionists under Saget, the American Consulate was surrounded by his soldiers, and the person and property of refugees demanded. The Consul signalled for the interposition of the British and French men-of-war in the roads, which was readily given, and the troops under threats of extreme measures were withdrawn.

On the 24th of December, says the dispatches, Fort National, where Salnave had taken refuge, was bombarded by Saget's forces, and during the night Salnave and his followers evacuated it, and betook themselves to a small fishing village named Lemont, about twenty-five miles from Port au Prince, where they embarked on a schooner and put to sea.

On finding that Salnave had escaped from Fort National, two steamers were dispatched to watch the coast. About noon the Pequod, steering in a northerly direction, discovered the schooner about fifty miles from land, and at once gave chase. On nearing her a shot was fired across her bow, but she still kept on her course.—Another shot fired into her brought her mainsail down by the run, and she broached to. Boats were sent to board her, and Salnave and his friends were secured, and without resistance transferred to the Pequod, which put about and steamed for Port au Prince, where she arrived the same night.

The prisoners were landed and placed in security, and a strong guard put over them.

The French and English commanders were assured that the prisoners should be treated with consideration, and that there should be "no bloodshed."

It was Salnave's intention to have taken refuge in the Island of Cuba.

Port au Prince is quiet and provisions are becoming plentiful. Several vessels are in port discharging mixed cargoes.

North Carolina Radicalism.

The best evidences of the gradual and sure disintegration of Radicalism in this State are the many divisions and factions into which the party is separating and the boldness with which leaders and measures are opposed and attacked by members of the party, and the jealousy and distrust exhibited towards one another by the leaders themselves, though apparently working harmoniously together.

In a late meeting of the people of Franklin, Mr. J. T. Harris, the Radical member of the Legislature, declared his unwillingness to trust Governor Holden with the power conferred upon him by the Military Bill pending before the Legislature.—While he expressed confidence in that official as a man, Mr. Harris believed he was unscrupulous as a politician; he thought Governor Holden would use this power to foster political prejudices to the detriment of the public welfare; while claiming to be a Republican, he was a North Carolinian and would do nothing to sacrifice the best interests of the State and do everything to protect her citizens against the evil machinations of itinerant political mendicants.

The Rutherford *Star*, the ablest and most influential Radical paper west of Raleigh, declares that the present member of Congress from that district, Hon. A. H. Jones, whose loyalty and integrity to party are fully endorsed, cannot be re-nominated unless he "denounces the *Ring*, and every man in any way connected with it, be he great or small," and unless he "openly and firmly renounces any affiliation with W. W. Holden and his *anti*-Republican and *usurping* administration."

The exposures of bad faith among the leading Radicals of the Constitutional Convention in the matter of the Legislative tenure-of-office, and the criminations and re-criminations of Tourgee, Sweet and Heaton in regard thereto; the breaking down of the Supreme Court from bolstering up of this party measure; the back down of the Raleigh *Standard*; the lively contest between Holden, Settle and Abbott for the Senatorship; the trimming of the leaders upon the Military Bill; the election of notorious thieves to positions of large financial trusts; the prostration of the credit of the State from ignorance, extravagance and corruption, and the heavy taxation resulting therefrom, are all rapidly undermining the foundation of the Radical party, and it will give way before the onslaught which the people will make upon it in August next.

We do not expect to see its shattered and disorganized factions keep up the semblance of union during the remainder of the session of the Legislature. Honest men will be forced out of the organization as they have been in Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia. The people of North Carolina—those who love their State and will break assunder their party ties for her welfare—will unite together to put honest, intelligent and patriotic men in office—men who can and will restore the credit of the State; who will economise the expenditures and prevent the frauds, which are destroying our prosperity, and who will punish speculators and thieves and the violators of laws; who will make the name of North Carolina again the synonym of honor and integrity.

National Democratic Party.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives came up nobly to their work on the vote to substitute Mr. Bingham's bill for that of the committee. Of the ninety-eight affirmative votes, sixty were Democrats; whilst the whole of the ninety-five negative votes were those of Republicans. These are the *Tribune's* figures. The *Times* says the affirmative vote was 58 Democrats to 40 Republicans.

Richmond *Dispatch*.

We have noticed that in every contest where principle was involved the Democrats of Congress "came up nobly to their work." Yet many of our Southern papers professing Conservatism lose no opportunity to assail the Northern Democratic party with as much force as they do the Radicals. Such papers are in the habit of insinuating that the contest is merely one for the spoils, and it concerns the people of the South nothing which one gets the lion's share; that we owe the National Democratic party nothing, and we have nothing to hope from its success.

The people of the South know well enough that the Democratic party surrendered its control of the Government in the vain attempt to preserve the Constitution. The storm of prejudice, lawlessness and fanaticism which swept away the old Whig party, left the Democratic ship dismantled and struggling among the breakers. The fury of the hurricane spent itself, but the old ship was not entirely destroyed. Already she is fully rigged and manned, and seeks every opportunity, under every disadvantage, to give battle to the enemies of the Constitution.

The little history embraced in the extract from the Richmond *Dispatch* is characteristic of the Democratic party in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the country since the war began in 1861. It has repeatedly sacrificed success to principle, never pandering to the prejudices of the masses. From the time when the Democrats of Congress attempted to compromise the difference between the sections on a peaceful basis by an almost unanimous support of the Crittenden Resolutions of 1861, against the unanimous opposition of the Republicans, down to the withdrawal of the consent of the State of New York to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, the voice and vote of the Democratic party have been for the integrity of the Constitution, and the rights of the people and States of the Union.

During the war the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by the unanimous vote of the Radical members of Congress against the unanimous vote of the Democratic members. In like manner were newspapers suppressed; military interference with elections permitted; Virginia servered; the Freedman's Bureau established; the direct tax on cotton levied; the iron-clad oath required; the Supreme Court deprived of its power to protect the rights of the people; the rights of States to control the elective franchise destroyed, and civil authority made subservient to military power.

We might fill columns with the recital of attacks upon the Constitution, and tyrannies inflicted upon the people and States of the South against the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of Congress. The record in State legislatures has been the same, and we have visible demonstrations of it in the refusal of every Democratic legislature to adopt either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment, and the withdrawal of the consent to the former by the Democratic Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey, and of the latter by the Democratic Legislature of New York.

We refer to these things thus briefly because we feel that there is an insidious effort being made throughout the South to alienate our people from an alliance with the Democrats of the North. Whenever it is done we shall make issue, let the attack come from whence it may or assume what shape it may. We are ready to meet our fellow-citizens upon any honest platform, and ally ourselves with honest men of all creeds, to defeat the bad men now in possession of our State Government. But we will do nothing, or commit ourself to nothing, that will throw us into antagonism with the National Democratic Party, or that may weaken that party in its manly and patriotic fight with the enemies of the country. If there is no hope of a restoration of a constitutional government through the success of that party, then is life gone. If the Northern Democrats are not our political friends, then are we political outcasts. Their want of strength is no evidence of a want of friendship, nor is their present minority any proof that they will not be in the majority in the early future. We are satisfied to abide the future, and trust our political fortunes to the keeping of the National Democratic party.

Much Ado About Nothing.

After all the talk of the ultras about imposing fundamental conditions on Virginsays the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, it is asserted by a distinguished jurist of this city that there are at least twenty decisions of the United States Supreme Court going to show that such conditions are utterly valueles; that they are nugatory was held by the prominent lawyers of the Republicans in the Senate.

Constitutional Amendments.

The Constitutional Convention, now in session in Tennessee, proposes that the clause of the Constitution that provides for the amendment of that instrument shall itself be amended. The point it is desired to secure is that amendments submitted to the States shall only be acted upon by Legislatures, chosen after the amendment is submitted.

The justice of the proposed amendment is apparent to all. No amendment to the Constitution is made in the spirit of the law when it did not form one of the issues of the canvass in which the members of the Legislature were elected. If, indeed, our government rests upon the consent of the governed it is not right to amend the fundamental law without the consent of the people expressed through the ballot-box. The proposition is too just and proper to meet the appropation of the present Congress.

The Reconstructed Farmer.

We have received the January number of *The Reconstructed Farmer*. The table of contents embrace many subjects. There is an eye to the practical in all the original articles and selections of this magazine. It shows the paternity of practical men. The editors speak flatteringly of the late Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. We hope Edgecombe will be fully represented at the next Fair.

RADICALISM, IGNORANCE AND TAXES.—A friend has forward us the original copy of the following "Notes," picked up in a township of Richmond county a few days since, and forwards it as a specimen of Richmond county Radical office-holders.—Comment is unnecessary, as we have but two evils—either to pay our taxes to such ignorant office-holders as the following indicate, or to those who are a little more intelligent but dishonest. With few exceptions, there are but these two sets. The writer of the following claims to be a preacher—whether white or colored, we know not:

NO TEX

To tax paers I hav the tax of this township in hand for ColeCtion I will be at this plaOe on Saturday the 8 all per sons du there tax Can meat me and setel up Same and save Cost as I am orderd to push andin tend to make a short trip Dont for git

E FULLER

ELECTION IN LILLINGTON.—The official returns of the election for town officers in Lillington, in this county, on the 3d instant, have just come to hand at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

The vote is reported as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

J. L. Rhoades	16

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

John Larkins	16
John Bell (colored)	15
C. H. Somersett	26
W. J. Bivins	22
Stephen Hodges (colored)	20
Whole numbes of votes cast	26

FATAL ACCIDENT—A NEGRO HAS HIS NECK BROKEN.—We learn that in Brunswick county a few days since a negro named Marcus, while bringing a pair of mules from Smithville to this city for Capt. C. D. Myers, was thrown from the back of one of the mules and his neck broken. It happened as he was crossing Lilliput Bridge, about 12 miles this side of Smithville. The bridge began to give way as a crossing was attempted when the mules reared and fell back, the rider being thrown to the ground with such violence as to break his neck and cause death in a few moments.

A Scalawag in a New Role.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17, 1870.

Editor Sentinel: I chanced to be a passenger on the mail train from Goldsboro' to this place on Saturday night last, where I was witness to a piece of most infamous conduct on the part of a member of the Legislature towards two young ladies who were traveling in charge of the conductor. This man, or animal in the shape of man, while the conductor was in another coach, approached these young ladies and by the most infamous proposals so alarmed and frightened them that the younger fainted, and it was some time before she could be restored. The elder of the girls appealed to the conductor for protection, and the insulter was seized and carried to another coach, instead of being pitched neck and heels off the train as several thought he ought to have been. I forbear to give the name of the miscreant who committed the outrage, but there were a number of passengers on the train, from any of whom you can obtain the name and all the particulars.

Yours, VIATOR.

We had already learned of the facts alluded to by our correspondent. The perpetrator of the vile act is an ex-Confederate Colonel, ex-parson, *almost* ex-U. S. Revenue Assessor, Radical J. P., and present member of the Legislature.

He is represented to have been drinking on the occasion, and his conduct such as to richly deserve the severest punishment. We think such men ought to be so marked as to be known and spit upon and kicked, whenever they dare show their faces among decent people.

In his conduct on this occasion he was but carrying out, as many others have done, or attempted to do, the vile and infamous suggestions of the article "Work," which appeared in the Standard, in the days of "N. Paige & Co.," just as the hundreds have carried out the suggestions the odious "Legislative address," by burning and stealing thoughout the State.

No doubt this chivalrous and dignified member of our Radical Legislature retired to his hotel on his arrival in Raleigh, snoozed off his drunk during the Sabbath, put on his clean shirt Monday morning and repaired to the House ready to record his vote in favor of the bill for the repression of outrage and disorder in the State.

We have some curiosity to know the feelings and views of his fellow members towards him, when they come to hear of this little adventure of his, and to what extent in that direction an "honorable" member may go before he is considered unworthy a seat in such a grave and dignified body of *gentlemen* as a Legislature of the State ought to be.

We have stated the facts without giving the name of this *woman insulter*, because we believe it is due to decency and good morals that such men should be held up to public scorn and condemnation.

We suggest to the "honorable" gentleman that he introduce, immediately, and push through rapidly, a bill in the Legislature providing for the punishment of such scoundrels as dare to insult unprotected ladies, traveling on railroads, as we believe there is no such law at present on the statute books; for we think the gentleman likely to need such a law to protect him from the vengeance of the young ladies' friends, who in the absence of such remedy, might feel inclined to take the law in their own hands.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

From the Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer.

A Trip to Dixie—Notes on the Way, No. 3.

Having left Richmond at 4 o'clock in the morning, we arrived at Wilmington, N. C., at 7 in the evening, on the Weldon cars. Distance from Richmond to Wilmington, 280 miles. Of course we stopped at *the* hotel of the city, which is the "Purcell House," J. R. Davis landlord. Mr. Davis is a brother of our former citizen, now deceased, C. E. R. Davis. We embrace the present opportunity to return our thanks to Mr. Davis for the kindness shown us during our stay in his house. He is a prince of a landlord, and "knows how to keep a hotel."

Wilmington has a population of 15,000. It was the great depot where many of the blockade runners came in with their cargoes during the rebellion. A very large trade is carried on here. As the chief market town of the coast, and point of export for the peculiar products of the State, Wilmington is a place of especial interest. We noticed several English vessels anchored opposite the city, ready to receive their return cargoes of rosin, spirits of turpentine, rice, cotton, peanute, &c. Crossing Cape Fear river, we paid a visit to the rosin refineries and the spirits of turpentine distilleries. They are a great curiosity.

At the invitation of Mr. Charles H. Robinson (merchant), we accepted a seat in his carriage and accompanied him to his plantation, three miles from the city. On our route we passed through a large tract of land covered with lofty oaks, and from every branch hung festoons of gray moss. "A forest in mourning!" we exclaimed. As we had not been notified that we would pass through this forest, the appearance of the veiled trees took us by surprise. We were amazed. The moss hangs down ten or fifteen feet, making a shade impenetrable to the sun's rays. We brought some of the moss home with us. When we arrived at Mr. R.'s farm, his hired men were engaged in threshing rice. Mr. R. has heretofore raised rice alone, but more recently he has appropriated a large portion of his farm to the cultivation of fruits. He has planted 300 pear trees, 200 peach trees, 300 grape vines, (a number of them of the Scuppernong variety,) two or three acres in strawberry plants, &c. His strawberries were in blossom, and presented a very promising appearance. Beyond question he will make his investments pay handsomely.

Domestic wine will hereafter be a standard product of North Carolina. Three leading American grapes have their origin here—the Scuppernong, the Catawba and the Lenoir. From the Scuppernong grape chiefly, 54,000 gallons of wine are reported to have been made in 1860, the larger quantity in the low eastern counties, but with a surprising distribution of small quantities in every part of the State. The Scuppernong grape is the most extraordinary plant of its class yet discovered.—It is identified chiefly with the Albemarle and Pamlico districts, where it is a native, growing wild in many localities. The vine is capable of making an enormous growth, covering half an acre, almost, if the fertility of the soil and other circumstances favor. It need not be trimmed or cut back, but must be allowed to grow over a large space, its production being in proportion to its size. Large vines will form a canopy covering thousands of square feet, and the production of one vine may reach fifty bushels of grapes! They are round, of a rusty white color, a thick skin and a sweet, pleasant juice. The wine is considered especially fine, and it has long been made in considerable quantity in many of the eastern counties for the local use of the people. It would warrant cultivation for export, as well on account of its quality, as for the facility with which the grapes may be grown to any extent. Though totally unlike any European grape, since the vines, instead of being cut short and multiplied in number on the surface, grow so large that a single plant will cover 2,000 to 5,000 square feet, the Scuppernong is an unfailing bearer. There is no bunch to this grape, the fruit being formed two or three berries, at most, together, but the size of these is equivalent to many more of the common or European grapes. This picturesque and peculiar vine is first met with in North Carolina. It will scarcely grow at Norfolk, and not at all in States further North. It is a singular anomaly in grape cultivation, and the only known wine grape of the giant North American wild species.

A novel crop in the eastern part of the State is the ground pea, or pea-nut, the cultivation of which is very profitable on the light lands near the coast. For many years past these pea-nuts have been the preference in the Northern markets, and large quantities are sent there. The chief production is in the counties near Wilmington, and at that city a constant shipping market has existed for several years past. The average quantity shipped for several years up to 1861 was about 200,000 bushels. During the war of course they were not grown for shipment outward, but the trade is now reviving, and nearly restored to its best proportions.

Onslow county, about 50 miles northeast of Wilmington, reported in 1867 to the Agricultural department that the growth of groundnuts, or peanuts, was the farming speciality, and that the crop grown was 50 to 90 bushels per acre, and the value $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. The light soil of the low pine lands is particularly adapted to this crop, and at the production and prices reported above, it is very remunerative. The cultivated peanuts of the coast, from Virginia southward, and particularly those obtained at Wilmington, are far superior to those imported from Africa and other foreign countries.

The capacity of the low country of North Carolina for rice culture is much greater than is usually supposed. In 1860 the whole State produced 7,593,976 pounds, four-fifths of which was in the county of Brunswick, but twelve or fifteen other counties produced a notable quantity.—Brunswick county is as perfect a rice district as any on the coast, and in this county and vicinity many of the most successful localities of Northern capital and enterprise have been made.

At Wilmington cotton sells at 22@24 cents per pound. Before the war 10 cents. Peanuts are worth from $1 25 to $1 50 per bushel, according to quality. Rice sells at $1 50 per bushel. A peanut merchant called on us. He cultivates 300 acres, and the yield averages 75 bushels to the acre.

But, we must hurry on. There are many beautiful and costly residences in Wilmington. Special attention is paid to the cultivation of flowers and shrubbery. Most of the trees in the city are evergreens, and the arches formed at the gate-ways of costly mansions present a most beautiful and fascinating appearance. The streets are broad, but are not paved. We noticed one street with rows of trees in the centre. Every traveler should visit Wilmington.—The stranger cannot but be favorably impressed with the place. Its local trade may not be equal to Norfolk, but yet with the climatic advantage, enabling them to reach New York and Philadelphia at least three weeks before their Virginia competitors, it cannot be long before they equal her at least. So prolific is the soil, so mild the climate around Wilmington, and for sixty miles into the interior, that we were told, after the first vegetable crop had been gathered, a crop of cotton could be put in and grown to perfection.

For the kindness and hospitality shown us by many of the prominent citizens of Wilmington, we shall ever feel under obligations. The morning after our arrival, the two leading papers announced us in highly complimentary language, and the editors, Mr. Engelhard, of the *Journal*, and Mr. Bernard, of the *Star*, called at our hotel to pay their respects. Capt. H. C. Brock, Charles H. Robinson and lady, and many others whose names we cannot now call to mind, were particularly attentive and kind to us.

Wilmington is under negro and carpet-bag rule. The Senator representing the city is a negro, and of the four members of the House, three are negroes and one carpet-bagger. The police officers, market-house officials, turpentine inspectors, indeed all office-holders, are negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags. After looking upon the picture we turned from it in disgust.

J. B. B.

The Railroad Frauds.

Never was a people more infamously swindled and gulled than have been the people of North Carolina. It is now nearly a year since the appropriation of $7,000,000 in State Bonds was made to the Western Division of W. N. C. R. R. It is well understood $3,000,000 of the Bonds were sold months ago at 66 cents on the dollar, yielding $1,980,000. Where is that money? Not more than $100,000 have been paid out for the work on the road, and there is not $5,000 in the Treasury at this time. Who has got the remainder?—It should be in the hands of the Treasurer, but it is not. George W. Swepson, the former President, who sold these Bonds, resigned his office into the hands of the present President, with the remaining $4,000,000 of Bonds. Swepson and Littlefield, immediately after the $3,000,000 of Bonds were sold, purchased, by a "little piece of rascality," a railroad in Florida—where the purchase money came from is strongly suspected. The Florida Railroad is incomplete and a bad speculation unless it is extended, and Swepson has employed gentlemen of our acquaintance in Columbia, S. C., to build that extension. Littlefield, who holds the $4,000,000 bonds belonging to our road, is also President and part owner of the unprofitable Florida road. As the former President sold $3,000,000 just before he bought the Florida road, and cannot or will not account for the proceeds, is there not great reason to suspect that the "little piece of rascality" in Florida will turn out to be a very great piece of rascality in North Carolina, by selling the remainder of our bonds to finish the Florida road? We consider this a legitimate suspicion, and ask those members of the Legislature who are now opposing the investigation of the alleged railroad boad frauds, if they intend to shut their eyes to the danger until it is too late. Swepson ought to be forced by legal process, to disgorge or account for this amount, immediately, and Littlefield, his accomplice should be enjoined at once from selling any more bonds, and removed from his position as President. The Legislature—those who oppose investigation—say there has been no charges made against these men. We can tell them the people are making charges against them every day and demand an investigation of these charges.

We clip the above from the Ashville News. The charges which it contains against Swepson and Littlefield are most damaging. And they are scarcely less damaging to Governor Holden, who it must be remembered, is responsible for their appointment to the office of President of the Western N. C. Railroad. In the face of all this, is it not most strange that there should ever have been any opposition to the appointment of a special committee of investigation? Is it not strange that Gov. Holden has not sent in a special message urging the appointment of such committee, and asking for the most rigid investigation? Why has he not done so? but one answer presents itself to the minds of honest and intelligent men—he fears the effect upon his party, if not upon his own character.

The people demand an investigation, but it will not be made. The suggestions of the News, that one of the parties be compelled to disgorge, and the other be enjoined from selling any more bonds, and be removed from office, if the charges can be proved to be true, will not be carried out. We need not tell our readers why. They will find the answer in the venality of the times and in the amount of money involved.—*Old North State*.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Died.

In Hillsborough, on Saturday 15th January, 1870, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, sr., in the 83rd year of his age.

Judge Ruffin was a native of Virginia, and was born on the 17th November, 1787. He graduated at Princeton in 1805, and read law with Judge May, in Petersburg, Va., in whose office as law student, was Gen. Winfield Scott. He read the statute laws of North Carolina in the office of Judge Murphy, of Orange, where he began the practice of law.

His first appearance in public life was as borough member in the House of Commons, from Hillsboro', in 1813. He was again returned in 1815 and 1816. In the latter year he was elected Judge of the Superior Courts, which position he resigned in 1818. He was appointed to the same position in 1823, and again resigned in 1828. In 1829 he was elected to the Supreme Court Bench, which position he filled usefully to the State and honorably to himself, until 1854. He was re-elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1858, and again resigned in 1859.

He was for many years a Trustee of the University at Chapel Hill, educated his sons there, and took a deep interest in the success and welfare of that once renowned institution.

He has left a large family of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to mourn their loss.

He was a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, but as he knew there was no cure for difference of opinion in matters of religion, his wisdom, piety and toleration kept him aloof from religious controversy. If called upon to defend the tenets of his Church, he did it with forcible argument and christian gentleness.

But it is as a jurist and Chief Justice of North Carolina, that his fame has gone abroad in the land, across the great waters. He had given more of character to the Judiciary of North Carolina than any one of the great Judges who have worn its ermine.

In the reports from 1854 to 1859 will be found the written words of his wisdom.—Though dead, through these, he will speak to posterity in all ages to come, so long as liberty and letters have an abiding place in the land.

His loss falls not upon his family and kindred alone, but upon the community in which he lived, upon the whole State and humanity itself. We feel, and we have no doubt but all classes and parties feel that one great link, connecting us with former times is broken, and that we have lost something, as it were, of the dignity and prestige of the Judiciary. "But little of the good and great can die." Chief Justice Ruffin lives and will forever live in the influence which his principles and opinions now exercise and will ever exercise upon the Judical officers of his country.—May we not hope that some older friend; some compeer, will give us a more extended notice of his life, character and service rendered his country.

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.—We call the attention of planters and farmers to the advertisement in this paper relative to Merryman's Raw Bone Superphosphate for cotton, which is highly recommended by responsible parties.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1870.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably on the bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company.

The President stated that the resolution which was adopted on yesterday, authorizing him to appoint a committee of three to investigate alleged misapplication of certain railroad bonds, left it discretionary with him to select the committee either from the General Assembly or from the masses of the people. He should appoint gentlemen that were in every respect competent, and who, no doubt, would make a thorough, impartial and satisfactory report, and designated Hon. Sam'l Phillips, Hon. Thos. Bragg and Hon. Thos. Clingman as the committee.

Mr. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted, in order to amend it so as to require the committee to be chosen from the Senate, which motion was lost.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. McMillan: A bill to amend the act to provide for holding special terms of the Superior Court. Referred.

By the same: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Duplin to levy a special tax. Lies over.

By the same: A bill to amend the act concerning inspectors of the city of Wilmington. Referred.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the rules were suspended and the bill in regard to taking fish from the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear river was taken up and passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to secure the better protection of life and property.

Mr. Seymour called for a reading of the bill. (Bill on its third reading).

The bill being read, Mr. Gunter obtained the floor and moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays being called upon the motion resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Candler, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Profit, Ragland, Robinson, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith of Wayne, Snipes, Thompson, Whitley and Williams of Harnett—40.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Bowman, Carson, Cawthorn, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, Gahagan, Harris of Wake, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Ingram, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moring, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Peason, Pou, Price, Proctor, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Smith of Martin, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Walrop, White and Wilson—54.

Mr. Seymour took the floor, and gave the reasons why he supported the bill, repeating in substance the arguments he used when the bill was put before the House.

He charged that there were many portions of the State where the laws were not and could not be enforced; and men of position and influence countenanced this violence, and sought to shelter those who were guilty of outrages and violent infractions of the law.

Mr. S. then proceeded to detail several outrages, and said organized bands intimidated officers of the law and witnesses, and declared that murder arson and rapine were rampant in certain sections. He claimed that the principals of the bill went back to the first stages of English Common law, and it gave no power that was not given in the time of war.

In regard to the second section, which has reference to the writ of *habeas corpus*, he would say nothing, for the reason that he designed offering an amendment striking it out.

In reference to the third section, which he regarded as the most important, he took the ground that in a trial, for instance in Jones county, for an outrage; that a jury in a half dozen counties around could not be odtained who were not biased one way or the other; therefore he thought the Solictors should have the power given them by the section.

He charged that there was a party organized in this State whose settled purpose it was to overthrow the Republican party by illegal means, and to that end had assembled around them outlaws, debtors and discontented spirits; adopting the motto that the "end justifies the means."

He concluded by moving to strike out the second section.

Mr. Ingram announced his determination to support the bill in remarks of some length. He repeated, substantially, the charges brought by Mr: Seymour.

He proceeded to show the insufficient manner in which the laws were executed in his county by detailing how the Grand Jury of Anson county failed to perform its duty on numerous occasions.

Mr. Seymour's amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Malone moved to strike out in section 1st the provisions which empower the Governor to declare a county in a state of insurrection.

Mr. Malone then made an elaborate legal argument against the constitutionality of the bill under discussion. He depreciated the patent effort made by the gentlemen who preceded him (Messrs. Ingram and Seymour) to array the colored man against the white and contrasted the spirit of the speeches of Conservatives to those of the Republicans, who made it a point to appeal to the worst passions of human nature. He charged that the language and spirit of this bill was to override, nullify and do away with section 24 of the Bill of Rights which declares that in time of peace the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power. He did not think there was a single man here would assert that a war existed in the State, and yet we have a proposition, in a time of profound peace to tear down the temple of justice and erect what may well be termed a military despotism. Mr. M. then declared that any man who stated that the Conservative party were responsible for what is called "Ku Klux" outrages, or endorsed violence, and rapine was either a fool or a designing liar. He challenged any gentleman to cite a single instance where opposition had been made to the execution of the law by the proper officers in any county in the State.

He charged that the bill was a slander upon the people of the State and did them cruel injustice; for no one could say the execution of the law had been resisted, and in truth, quiet and peace reigned within her borders as much as in any other State in the Union.

Mr. Malone concluded by denouncing the whole as an infamous party measure gotten up merely to have an effect upon the next election by getting up a feeling between the black and white man.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1870.

Mr. Robbins presented the credentials of J. M. Whitesides, Senator elect from the 38th Senatorial District. The Senator came forward and was duly qualified.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following bills passed their third readings, viz:

o incorporate Edgecombe Lodge,

o incorporate the Wilson Collegiate
y for young ladies; the amendment
d by the Committee was stricken
notion of Mr. Barnes.
elating to clearing out obstructions
ber River, Robeson county.
o amend an act to prevent obstruc-
the passage of fish up Little River.
o incorporate a Mechanics Saving,
d Building Association.
o incorporate the E. City and Nor-
road Company.
o incorporate the Franconia Man-
ng Company in the town of Mag-

o adjourned until this evening at
ck.

SE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

r. Gunter: A resolution adjourn-
Legislature on Monday, Jan. 31st.
er.
r. Barnes: A resolution in favor of
Smith, of Rockingham. Referred.
Barnes also presented a petition
alker Smith. Referred.
r. Smith, of Wayne: A bill to in-
te the town of Mount Olive, Wayne
Referred.
r. Foster: A bill to amend the
law in relation to Foreign Insur-
mpanies. Referred.
r. Proctor: A bill to prevent bath-
mber River within certain limits.
er.
otion of Mr. McMillan, the rules
spended and the bill to authorize
missioners of Duplin to levy a
tax for certain purposes, was taken
passed its second reading by a vote
71, nays 1.
otion of Mr. Seymour the bill (war)
e better protection for life and
y was made the special order for
next half past 10 o'clock.
Moore, of Chowan, for Committee
ance, reported favorably upon the
horizing the Commissioners of Col-
county to levy a special tax.
otion of Mr. Moore, the rules were
led, and the bill passed its second
by a vote of yeas 60, nays 8.
otion of Mr. Proctor, the rules were
led, and the bill authorizing the
ssioners of Robeson to issue bonds,
en up and passed its second read-
a vote of yeas 60, nays 3.
otion of Mr. Long, of Richmond,
s were suspended and the bill in
f W. D. Terry, late Sheriff of Rich-
was taken up and passed its several
s.
notion, the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

. A Hyman, col.: To require Rail-
residents who have had control of
bonds, to report to the General
ly what disposition has been made
n, and to return all that are in their
ion to the Treasury, and inflicting
penalties upon them failing to do
erred.
Ir. Jones, of Columbus: To amend
relating to salaries and fees. (This
poses to increase the salaries of the
s of the Supreme Court each $500)
ed.
Ir. Robbins: Resolution instructing
orney General to have the Consti-
lity of the Railroad appropriations
ated. Lies over.
se resolutions raise the point that
nstitution required that the special
pay the interest on appropriations
e sufficient for that purpose; and as
ecial tax actually levied in the Rail-
ills is found inadequate an amount,
ppropriation acts are unconstitu-

Sweet arose and said, Mr. President,
nformed that the distinguished and
thopic Miss Dix, is now a guest of
Excellency Gov. Holden. The suc-
efforts of this lady, through a long
roted to the amelioration of the con-
of the unfortunate has endeared her
y intelligent person, and, especially
endeared to the people of North
a, as it was through her influence
e institution for the insane was
. I move that a Committee of three
ointed by the Chair to wait upon
ix, and invite her to a seat upon
or of this Senate.
motion was adopted, and the Presi-
esignated Messrs. Sweet, Love and
er as the committee.
Smith moved that upon the arrival
distinguished lady to the Senate
er, that the usual business be sus-
d, and that the Senators receive her
ag, which motion prevailed.
equently the Committee returned,
panied by Miss Dix, who was re-
on the arm of the venerable Sena-
m Granville.
entire Senate arose upon her en-
and the President addressed her
ows:
ored, Lady, To you, as one of the
st benefactors of the unfortunate of
ce, and who has devoted a large
n of your valuable life to the ameli-
n of their unhappy condition, the
e of North Carolina extend a cordial
ne to a seat within its bar, with the
nce that you will ever hold a perma-
lace within the hearts of each indi-
Senator.
motion of Mr. Lassiter, the Senate
a recess for ten minutes, in order
llow Senators an opportunity to
an introduction to the distin-
d lady; at the expiration of the
she retired accompanied by the
nor.
Clerk read a communication from
on. Samuel Phillips and the Hon.
Bragg, accepting the appointment
Senate on the Committee of inves-
relating to the application, &c., of
Railroad bonds.
President stated as the Hon. Thos.
man was absent from the city, and
are great doubts as to his where-
s and as an early report was desired,
uld instruct the Clerk to strike the
of Mr. Clingman from the Commit-
d insert Gen. Rufus Barringer, of
otte, in its stead.
motion the Senate adjourned until to-
ow at 10½ o'clock.

OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDER.

e resolution authorizing the Auditor
blic Accounts to move for judgment
st delinquent Sheriffs.
. Vest advocated the adoption of the
tion in remarks of some length, upon
round that the financial necessities
e State imperatively demanded such
upon the part of the General As-
ly.
motion of Mr. Seymour, the
er consideration of the matter was
poned until to-morrow at half-past
lock.
e hour set apart for the consideration
e second special order, having arrived
taken up, to wit:
e bill (war) to secure better protection
e and property.
e question recurred upon Mr. Malone's
dment striking out in section 1, the
"to declare the counties in a state of
rection and," so the section might
as follows:
e General Assembly of North Carolina
do enact, That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any county are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property to call into active service the militia of the State to such an extent as may become necessary to repress such insurrection.

Harris of Wake, colored, occupied the floor for some time in support of the bill and in opposition to Mr. Malone's amendment.

He, in substance, repeated the arguments used when the bill first came up, together with the same charges of murder, rapine and Ku-Kluxism. He charged that the reason why magistrates in Chatham, Orange, Jones and some other *insurrectionary counties* did not take measures to protect colored and white Republicans was because they were intimidated and were afraid of being visted by armed bands at midnight and being, what is called, Ku-Kluxed.

He charged that the Conservative party and papers in the State paliated these outrages, and sought, at all times, to stir and fire up the hearts of the white people against the colored people, and the "Sentinel," in particular, took advantage of every occasion to disseminate all sorts of falsehoods which might tend towards the disadvantage and persecution of the colored race.

He repeated the charge that the Magistrates and Grand Juries of Orange, Chatham, Alamance, Jones, Lenoir and some other counties were either afraid to protect colored people and Republicans, or were in sympathy with the midnight marauders.

He next detailed various outrages committed in Chatham, and called upon Mr. Long, of that county, to substantiate what he (Harris) was saying, which he (Mr. L.) did not or could not do.

In relating an outrage committed in Forsyth, upon a colored man, and how the Grand Jury refused to find true bills against the parties, when

Mr. Vest, the Representative of that county, stated that the Jury could not get proof against all, but a part of them had been bound over.

In relating an outrage upon a colored man in Johnston, he was interrupted by Mr. Pou, Representative of that county, who said that this was the first time he had heard of the affair. When detailing an outrage upon a colored man in Iredell county for merely teaching a colored school, he (Harris) had been informed of this by a letter, when

Mr. Nicholson, of Iredell, arose and said that the school-house where the outrage is alleged to have taken place was on his way to his house, and he had never heard a word of the matter until the Representative of Wake (Harris) had made the charge this morning, and he (Mr. Nicholson) wished the name of his (Harris') informant.

Harris said he did not feel at liberty to give the name until he had consulted him (the informant.)

(Here Miss Dix entered the hall, attended by Mr. Moore of Chowan, Mr. Downing, the Governor and several members of the Senate.)

Mr. Moore introduced the distinguished lady, and said: "Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I have the honor of introducing to you Miss Dix, the eminent philanthropist. I need not inform you who she is, as her name is a household word wherever civilization and Christian charity are known and respected.

Mr. Speaker Holden welcomed the lady in the following remarks:

Miss Dix, I have the honor, in behalf of the House of Representatives, to tender you a seat upon the floor of this hall.—Among a people where your name has been honored, and will ever be honored, because of your services in behalf of the unfortunate throughout the world, and especially because of your services to their own unfortunate fellow-citizens, I know that your stay will be pleasant; and that when you return you will bear with you the benisons and blessings of all the inhabitants of a great commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Downing, a recess of 10 minutes was taken, and the members and officers of the House were introduced to the distinguished visitor by Mr. Speaker Holden).

At the expiration of the recess Harris resumed the floor, and detailed various alleged outrages in Wake, Orange, Jones and Lenoir.

In conclusion he charged that in these insurrectionary counties, where the colored and white people were nearly equally divided as to numbers, these outrages were perpetrated to intimidate the colored men in the coming election.

Mr. Argo next took the floor in opposition to the measure. He was astonished that gentlemen should lose sight, in their arguments, of the foundations upon which such a measure would be based.

He wanted to know what gentlemen meant by saying that certain counties were in a state of insurrection and rebellion.—Insurrection meant that there was in certain sections organized resistance to the law. Rebellion was a term of a more wide meaning and included a larger number engaged. Now what evidence has been produced here to show that such a state of things existed in any one county in the State. Were gentlemen going to rely upon the *ex parte* statements of political partisans? Were gentlemen going to rely upon the testimony of detectives and spies? Yet all these charges made upon the integrity of the people in certain counties were based, the reports hired no spies and base political tricksters. Would gentlemen take the testimony of such a character in the face of the fact that not a scintilla of evidence has been produced from a single responsible source. If organized resistance and rebellion existed in any county, what has become of the special militia law passed by this Legislature, giving any five magistrates power to call out the militia to enforce the laws whenever and wherever resisted.

Mr. Argo then proceeded to ventilate the charges of outrages committed in Orange county, and proved by facts that whenever hanging had been done, it had been done under circumstances and provocations of the most aggravated description.

Mr. Argo then read the petition of the citizens of Orange, protesting against the passage of the bill and denying the slanders perpetrated upon the fair name of the county.

For a long time it was universally known that not a letter could pass through the Postoffice at Chapel Hill without its contents being known or very accurately guessed at, and for a long time the matter was a profound secret until the mystery was cleared up by a indiscretion of one of Gov. Holden's paid detectives, one William Huskey, who, one day when drunk, declared that he was vested with more authority than any one else in the county, and in proof of his assertion, pulled out a commission signed by Gov. Holden, appointing him (Huskey) a detective. He (Mr. Argo) had every reason to know that all the information of outrages and resistance to the law, upon which the friends of this infamous measure base the necessity of this bill, is derived from just such sources.—This was the character of the testimony by which some gentlemen pretended to justify the passage of a tyrannical and unconstitutional bill.

In regard to the operations of the 1st section of the bill, any one of the least penetration could see, at a glance, it would place despotic power in the hands of the Governor, and would result in the total abrogation of civil law. In proof of this Mr. A. read from the Standard of Oct. 30, 1869, which shadowed forth the intention of passing such a bill as the present one, extracts from an editorial which he (Mr. Argo) could prove by two responsible gentlemen, had been written by Governor Holden; that it was the design of the Governor and his friends to lodge in the hands of the Executive, supreme and arbitrary authority. Were gentlemen ready to set such a precedent? He was tired of *ex parte* statements and the groundless and false assertions of political tools. He was an advocate for peace and tranquility, and would lend his aid to support legally enacted and constitutional laws, no matter how distasteful they might be, and this was the disposition of the people of Orange as well, as he believed, of the whole people of the State.

Was the House prepared by objecting to the organization of the militia of the State by a general law to say the majority of the white people were rebels and insurrectionists and not to be trusted? Was the House prepared to say, by voting for the 3d section of this bill, that the majority of the people of any one county were a set of perjured rascals, and that the Conservative white people of the State was a set of rebels and unfit to be trusted.

Mr. A. continued for some time in showing the constitutional objections which existed to the bill and the cruel injustice which it did an honest, peace-loving and law-abiding people.

Mr. Pou offered the following substitute for Mr. Malone's amendment in the shape of an addition to the 1st section:

Provided, That the military when called into service under this section, shall act in support of, and in strict subordination to, the civil power.

Pending upon the debate, the House, on motion, adjourned until this evening at half past 7 o'clock.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COL. SWEET TO JUDGE TOURGEE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 3d, 1870.

Judge A. W. Tourgee, Greensboro', N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 22d ult., was received after some delay, occasioned by my absence from the city. In so far as you therein disclaim ever having reflected upon my integrity and good faith in what I have said, from time to time, in the Senate, about the subject matter of this controversy, (as the Winston Sentinel represented you as having done,) it is entirel satisfactory.

While you also relieve me from the imputation of duplicity in my course, in the Constitutional Convention, upon the term of office of members of this General Assembly, you make a series of statements in reference thereto, which I cannot, in justice to myself, permit to pass unnoticed.

I, of course, accept your declaration, that it was your honest, deliberate purpose to enlarge said term, but I assure you that I have not the faintest recollection of ever having heard you avow such a purpose, and I am positive that such a purpose was never developed in debate upon my report.

You say that for the purpose of securing such enlargement you prepared a section which you submitted to Col. Heaton, and that he called my attention to it. I know nothing of your having submitted such a section to Col. Heaton; I do know, however, that he never called my attention to any such section.

You say that when the report was under consideration, upon third reading, while some one was addressing the Convention, yourself, Col. Heaton and myself retired into the lobby behind the President's desk and talked it over—that Mr. Heaton insisted that it "would never do"—"would ruin the Constitution," &c., &c.

My answer to these assertions is that I have no recollection of every having retired into the lobby to consult with you and Col. Heaton on that or any other subject, and I unhesitatingly concur with Col. Heaton in the declaration that no such consultation ever occurred. (See Col. Heaton's letter, dated Washington, D. C, December 28, 1869.)

You say that I then "suggested an amendment to section 28 (section 27 in the Constitution) instead of the one" you proposed; that you looked it over and changed a word or two, by inserting, as you say, the word "ensuing." I have already denied any knowledge of your proposed amendment, and as I understand you to allege that all this occurred at the time of the consultation which you assert took place, but which Col. Heaton and myself deny, a second denial is unnecessary.

I am unable to account for your statement, except upon the hypothesis that your recollection has been disturbed by he action of the Convention upon the terms of our Supreme and Superior Court Judges.

You remember that a large and respectable minority in the Convention was opposed to an elective judiciary—that the Committee on the Judiciary, of which you and I were members, was instructed to provide for an elective judiciary—that this having been determined upon, those opposed to an elective judiciary sought to have as long a term as possible, and that it was the purpose of the Convention to enlarge the terms of Supreme and Superior Court Judges first elected. This was well understood, fully discussed, and unequivocally accomplished.

It is not improbable that you have misapplied this enlargement of term to this General Assembly.

After the Committee on the Legislature, its organization, &c., of which I was Chairman had determined upon two years as the term of office for members of the General Assembly, the suggestion was made by myself in Committee, that the first General Assembly would probably be elected soon after our adjournment, and the question was asked, "What shall be done about their term of office?"

My Committee very naturally and promptly assented to the proposal to add to the ordinary term of two years the time intervening between their election and the 1st Thursday of the succeeding August. Section 28 of my report (see Convention Journal page 195) was framed by me for the purpose of accomplishing such result.—Upon the third reading of my report, sec. 28 was stricken out, the Journal says, (erroneously I think) upon my motion, and a substitute adopted which became sec. 27 of art. 2 of our Constitution.

I think the Journal is in error in reporting me as the author of the substitute for the following reasons, viz:

1st. I was the author of the section stricken out.

2d. I was originally and continuously in favor of the term expiring on the 1st Thursday of August, 1870, as provided in my section, which was stricken out, which fact I doubt not, many members of my Committee remember.

3d. I never heard any delegate publicly or privately avow any other purpose.

There is no latitude of construction sufficiently broad to harmonize sections 27 and 29 of article 2 of our Constitution.

The conflict is an evident blunder. This blunder would not have been perpetrated if there had been, as you assert, a *purpose* of accomplishing such enlargement of term.

It was not until after the adjournment of the Convention that I discovered this conflict, and it occasioned a regret as sincere as my surprise is great at the attempt which is being made to represent the Convention as having designed an enlargement of the first legislative term.

I have no intimation of what the solution of the question will be, but if—by action of the General Assembly or by judicial construction of these conflicting sections, the term of this General Assembly should be continued until the 1st Thursday of August, A. D., 1872, I would deserve neither praise nor censure.

I am altogether innocent of any purpose to accomplish such enlargement of term. Such a construction of the Constitution would do violence to the spirit and purpose of the committee which framed the article on the Legislative Department, and I believe—of the Convention which adopted said article.

I have no hope of being able to affect your judgment upon the issues between us. Your conclusion is dependent upon a chain of errors too circumstantially remembered to justify such a hope.

I have very plainly, though kindly stated my position in this controversy and our mutual friend Col. Heaton—in so far as he is concerned, fully sustains me. I have said all that I have to say upon this subject.

I dismiss it with an expression of my sincere regret that your recollection should so widely differ from that of Col. Heaton and myself.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. S. SWEET.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 27, 1869.

Hon. Wm. H. S. Sweet:

Dear Sir:—I have read the article clipped from the *Sentinel*, headed "a sweet affair," and which also contains an extract from an article purporting to have been taken from a paper called the Winston *Sentinel*.

The statements and charges contained in this "extract" in relation to your action and that of my own in the late constitutional convention of North Carolina, are absolutely false.

I cannot believe that any such outrageous and ridiculous assertions, as purport to have come from Judge Tourgee, were ever uttered by him.

The list of charges is headed by a falsehood so glaring, as to be, in itself, sufficient to stamp the whole thing as a base fabrication. I allude to the assertion that Judge Tourgee "was chairman of the committee which framed the Legislature article of the constitution." It is well known you were the chairman of that committee.

As to the statements about you and myself "sitting on each side of Tourgee while he exhibited to us the article he had drawn up," and as to our "going behind the speaker's stand to consult," and that "we were delighted with the manner in which he (Tourgee) had succeeded," &c., they are *all* deliberate and unmitigated falsehoods.

No such thing as tricking or deceiving the convention or the people in any manner was ever *thought* of to my knowledge, much less proposed or talked of in my hearing.

When the convention was over it was with surprise on your part as well as my own that we heard doubts expressed as to the time, intent and meaning of the tenure of office provision.

As to my being a "timid man" in the expression of my sentiments in the convention, I do not believe a single political opponent in that body ever thought of such a thing, much less a political friend.

Along with yourself and others I *did* try to be *prudent* in the formation of the organic law; especially did we constantly aim to treat every citizen of the State frankly and generously by divesting the new constitution, as far as possible, of every feature of ostracism on account of political disabilities.

I am sure *you* can dismiss this matter as far as you are concerned as a brazen attempt at libel. I know I can. I repeat my disbelief that Judge Tourgee ever made the statements attributed to him.

Very respectfully,
D. HEATON.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—P. M.

SENATE.—A communication has been received from Mr. Fillmore, enclosing the resolutions of the Louisville Commercial Convention relative to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

After the discussion of the franking privilege Virginia was resumed.

Mr. Wilson moved the recommitment of the bill. This was voted down.

A motion to postpone the whole question to February and an amendment admitting the Congressional Delegation on the 4th of March were withdrawn, when Mr. Edmunds' amendment was adopted by a vote of 45 to 16.

The Senate then adjourned without final action.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced for amending the bankrupt act, exempting from its operations certain Life Insurance policies.

The League Island Navy Yard question was discussed.

The bill for continuing the income tax passed. The follo is the text:

Resolved, &c., That whereas doubts have arisen and conflicting decisions been made in the different departments of the government in regard to the construction of the laws relating to the tax on incomes, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the act relating to that subject that all persons are liable to the payment of their proper income tax accruing and to accrue for, and during and up to the end of the year 1870, and that the assessment and collection of any such tax accruing in the year 1870 and remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1871, may, under the existing provisions of law, be made in the said last mentioned year.

The Pension and Appropriation bills of thirty million dollars passed.

Mr. Whitemore offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Freedmens Affairs to send for persons and papers in reference to the employment by the Bureau of persons who committed perjury in taking the test oath, which passed. Adjourned.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19—P M.

The representatives of both Republican and Conservative parties have united in preparations for a public demonstration on the day of the States admission.

A joint committee has applied to the Washington authorities for the loan of a cannon for firing salutes, and the application has been granted.

Gen. Canby to-day directed James C. Taylor, the Attorney General of the State elected last Summer, to assume the duties of that office, his disabilities having been removed by Congress.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Noon.

Stocks weak. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 108⅞; short, 109½. Gold 121⅜. Five-twenties of Sixty-two ex-coupons, 115¼. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 69½; new, 47¾. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 55; new, 61. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 69½; new, 65. Levee sixes 65½; Levee Eights, 80. Alabama eights, 95; Fives, 63. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 80; sevens, 90. North Carolina sevens, ex-coupons, old, 41; new, 24¼. South Carolina sevens, ex-coupons, old, 81; new, 75½.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet without decided change. Corn 1 to 2 cents better for new. Mess Pork dull at $27 50 to $28. Lard quiet at 16⅜ to 16¾ cents. Cotton heavy at 25⅜ cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 44½ cents. Rosin quiet at $2 05@$2 10 for strained. Freights firm.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

MERRYMAN'S

RAW-BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE FOR COTTON.

PRICE $45 00 PER TON.

THIS PHOSPHATE HAS PROVED ITSELF to be the CHEAPEST, and fully equal to any in the market—UNSURPASSED by the highest-priced Guanos. Its adaptation to COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, TOBACCO, GARDEN TRUCK, GRASSES, &c., has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. Finely ground and suitable for Drilling. Put up in bags of 167 lbs. each.

O. P. MERRYMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, SAMPSON CO., N. C., November 25, 1869.

MESSRS. O. P. MERRYMAN & Co., Baltimore, Md. Dear Sirs—I reply to yours of the 16th instant, inquiring the result of your Fertilizer on cotton, we state that we applied 200 lbs. to the acre. It did well—we think it about doubled the yield. The staple is very good. The land is only ordinary, and cultivated last year in sweet potatoes. We are highly pleased with your Fertilizer for cotton, and are satisfied that it is preferable to other kinds in use.

Very respectfully yours,
PATRICK MURPHY,
CHARLES J. WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1869.

MESSRS. STENHOUSE, MACAULEY & Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Gentlemen: In reply to your enquiry in regard to the action of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate purchased of you, I take pleasure in making the following statement: I have applied 150 pounds to the acre on a n old field, which would yield about six bushels corn to the acre without the use of any Fertilizer, and the yield will be at least fourteen bushels to the acre, and that too with a very unfavorable season. I have also used a like quantity on cotton, and find the advantages to be equal to that of the Chesapeake and Pacific Guano, which were applied side by side, in the same field. I have also applied it to several root crops with a very satisfactory result.

Respectfully, J. P. ALEXANDER.

Send for circular containing other testimonials from different sections of the State.

jan 21 50-2m

MALARIA.—The decayed and decaying vegetation of newly settled lands, when damp, exhale a misasmic poison which, absorbed through the lungs into the blood, causes the intermittent fevers and kindred diseases, which prevail in our Western States and Territories. But this great scourge of our rich alluvial bottoms in the West is now robbed of its sting. Doct. Ayer has discovered an antidote which effectually neutralizes its venom: has combined in it a remedy—"AYER'S AGUE CURE"—which rarely, or, as some of our neighbors say, never fails. It is reliable both for prevention and cure. With it, men may live with complete immunity from the malignant effluvia which has hitherto rendered many localities almost uninhabitable. Those suffering from CHILLS AND FEVER may find in it immediate relief, and those exposed will find sure protection from attack, by taking it in small quantities as a preventive.—Ill. *Democrat.*

Celery.

A correspondent of the Practical Farmer says:

I have known as many men and women too, who from various causes, had become so much affected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot stalks of the celery leaves as a salad they become as strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation and they were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who were effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart.

The suit of the Rothschilds against the State of Virginia for a quantity of tobacco stored in one of the warehouses at Richmond, at the time of the evacuation, has been revived. Messrs. Ould and Carrington have been employed as counsel, and at the next term of the court a motion will be made for judgment. The amount claimed is about $250,000. At one time the Confederate authorities half-way agreed that this tobacco might go through the lines, and under a permission from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, two French ships came up as far as City Point to receive it. Although it had been hauled to Rocketts, it was not allowed to be shipped through, and was returned to one of the warehouses, where it was destroyed in the great fire of the 3d of April.

Satin dresses are now rapidly going out of fashion, except for decrepid old ladies and dowagers.

MARRIED,

On the 4th of January, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. P. R. McCoy, Mr. S. W. COLE, of Anson county, N. C., to Miss SALLIE F., daughter of D. R. Shelton, Esq., of Louisa county, Va.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, P. H. WINTON, Jr., of Bertie county, N. C., to VIRGINIA B. MILLER, of Pittsburg, Pa.

DIED.

On the 16th instant, in this city, after a brief illness of inflammation of the brain, JAMES K. GARRASON, in the 19th year of his age.

IMPORTANT SALE OF COTTON LANDS IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Superior Court of Duplin County, the subscriber will on the 7th day of March, 1870, offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Kenansville, the following valuable tracts of Cotton Lands belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Hill, deceased, to wit: The Arcola Place near Faison's Depot, on the east side of the W. & W. R. R., containing about 770 acres of very superior Lands, located in a healthy and desirable neighborhood. The Bear Swamp Plantation contains 704 acres of valuable Lands. This tract will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Hill, widow of Dr. Thomas Hill. Also two other tracts, the one known as the tract purchased from Zilpha and James Jemagan. The other known as deceased's Holly Swamp place. Said tracts of Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to give note with approved sureties, payable in eight months after date for nine-tenths of the purchase money and pay one-tenth cash.

Title withheld until the whole is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Receiver.

jan 21 50-ts

PURSUANT

TO AUTHORITY vested in me by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Spaight Hill, I shall, on the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Court House door in Kenansville, offer for sale to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of LAND near Faison's Depot, known as the Rhodes place, containing 840 acres. This tract of Land is situated in one of the best cotton growing sections of North Carolina, and is considered very superior Lands well adapted to the growth of Cotton, &c., &c.—This is the chance for a bargain. Terms of sale one-tenth cash, and the balance to be secured by note with approved sureties, payable eight months after date.

Title retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.

jan 21 50-ts

JUST OUT!

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES,"

For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat and Bronchitis.

NONE SO GOOD—NONE SO PLEASANT—

NONE CURE AS QUICK.

No more of those horribly-tasted, nauseating "brown Unbeb" things.

RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.

dec 25 76-3m,d&wch.

SHELL LIME.

WE HAVE EFFECTED ARRANGEMENTS by which we can deliver PURE SHELL LIME (slaked with salt water) at this place, or at any station on the W. & W. R. R., south of and including Goldsboro', for $10 50 per ton. Orders accompanied with cash or produce will be promptly attended to.

VICK & MEBANE.

jan 18 91-6td,4tw

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	35 @	36	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 40 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	18@	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	25 @	28	
Rio	18@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	21@	23	
Strict Mid'g	23½@		
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	26@	27	
Double Anc'r	27 @	00	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 20 @	1 25	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ lb	2 10 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	6 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 25 @	5 50	
Fine	5 00 @	5 50	
Ex. Super	5 50 @	6 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 06 @	1 17½	
Oats	75 @	85	
Peas, Cow	1 35 @	1 40	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	8½@	9½	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	16 @	16½	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 27½@	1 40	
Northern	0 95 @	1 15	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton	125 00@	130 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fit Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 75	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	48 @	50	
do bbls	55 @	57½	
Sugar house	00 @	40	
do bbls	40 @	42½	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	2 80 @	0 00	
Yellow dip	2 80 @	0 00	
Hard	0 00 @	1 65	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	1 85	
Tar, in ordr	2 00 @	2 10	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	3 50 @	4 25	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 55 @	1 75	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 50	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	00 @	41	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 25 @	1 50	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	90 @	1 20	
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	4 00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	17 @	18	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	18 @	22	
Middlings	18½@	19	
Shoulders	16 @	16½	
Lard, N. C	20 @	21	
do North'rn	17 @	22	
Butter, N. C	25 @	30	
do North'rn	40 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	31 00 @	32 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	29 00 @	30 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush.	1 75 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground.			
cargo	0 00 @	1 55	
from store	1 65 @	1 70	
American	1 55 @	1 60	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	15 @	16	
Porto Rico	13½@	14	
C	14½@	15	
B	15½@	16	
A	16 @	17	
Crushed	17 @	17½	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern,	6½@	10	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	00 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 50	
Mill Fair	7 00 @	8 90	
Mill, inferior to ord	4 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, ₱ lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
January 20, 1870.

TURPENTINE—There is no change to report in the price of this article since the close of our last review. There has been a steady demand from both shippers and distillers, and the market has ruled at $2 80 for soft and $1 65 for hard. Receipts have fallen off, and for the week just ended reach 2,514 bbls., all of which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft	Hard
Friday	250	$2 80	$1 65
Saturday	390	2 80	1 65
Monday

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868.

We are indebted to Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, for a copy of his report for the year 1868. It is embellished with nineteen illustrations, and its 671 pages teem with interesting and valuable matter. It contains eleven reports from the prominent Department offices—namely: the commissioner, the architect, the statistician, the chemist, the entomologist, the superintendent of the garden and grounds, the superintedent of the seed division, of the editor, and reports on agricultural education in Europe, on beet sugar in Europe, and on the agricultural resources of Alaska. The volume includes besides the following papers:

Department Building and Grounds; Hints in Horticulture; Grape Culture; Cultivation of the Peanut; The Potato; Osage Hedges; The Esparto Grass; The Niin of Yucatan; Statistics of Bee-keeping; Silk Culture; Practical Entomology for Farmers' Sons; Recent Progress in Fish Culture; Country Roads and Road Laws; Mineral Fertilizers of the Atlantic States; The Marl Region of Virginia; Concentrated Fertilizers in the Southern States; Experiments with Field Seeds; Recent Farm Experiments; Current Facts in Agriculture; The Public Domain; The State Reports of Agriculture; Foreign Exchanges; Our Industrial Colleges; Recent Agricultural Books; American Works on Agriculture and Rural Economy; Agricultural and Horticultural Periodicals; Meteorology of 1868.

We expect to make much use of the valuable matter contained in this report. We hope that the pleasant relations that exist between us and the Department of Agriculture will soon extend to all other Departments and Bureaus, and that North Carolina may benefit by the valuable publications made by them.

Legislative Tenure-of-Office.

There is no question now pending of more vital importance to the people of North Carolina than that raised by the assumption of a majority of the members of the Legislature that they were elected for four years. The election was held under peculiar circumstances. A large proportion of the intelligence and wealth of the State was disfranchised, and a great portion of the people acted under duress, fearing some impending evil, or indifferent from sheer helplessness. Consequently many persons were sent to the Legislature utterly worthless, doing little credit even to the disreputable party which elected them. As low as we estimate the social and intellectual standing of the radical party of North Carolina, we will not do it the injustice to claim that the majority of the members of the present General Assembly fairly represent it, either in respectability or intelligence. With a new selection, whatever might be the political complexion of the Legislature, there would be a much larger proportion of members with sufficient capacity to comprehend their duties to themselves and the State.

We publish this morning the very able opinion of Mr. B. F. MOORE upon the tenure-of-office of the members of the General Assembly. It is unnecessary for us to call special attention to it. The name of the writer and the importance of the subject discussed will claim for it the consideration it deserves. But it is not to such means we look for a solution of this grave question. We do not expect reason or justice to operate in the decision. The necessities of party and the selfish schemes of political leaders will do more to decide this constitutional question than the ruling of Courts and the opinion of eminent jurists. In this connection we give the following from the Raleigh *Sentinel* as furnishing practically more powerful reasons for bringing the matter to a speedy settlement than references to the Supreme Court, or the opinion of men learned in the law. The *Sentinel* says that the Governor will transmit a message to the General Assembly, as soon as that body gets *quorumed* up to business, declaring that the term of the present Legislature expires by constitutional limitation on the first Thursday of August, in the present year. At least we hear so, and our information comes pretty straight.

Some may be surprised at this, as it was understood at the commencement of the present session, that the Governor was in favor of the Legislature holding over until 1872. We think we can explain the why and wherefore of the Governor's change of front on this question.

Some time about the beginning of the present session, in November, Judge Settle called on his Excelleney, and asked him if he was a candidate for the United States Senate. The Governor, with his accustomed modesty and diffidence, and thinking his friend Settle was commissioned by his friends to urge him to be a candidate, wildly and hesitatingly replied that he *was not a candidate*. Imagine his consternation (and those who know him *can* imagine it) when the Judge replied, "Then, Governor, if you are not a candidate *I am*."

Settle immediately commenced his operations with the faithful, assuring them that the Governor was not a candidate for the United States Senate, and that he had his personal assurance of that fact, and urging his own claims to that exalted position.

Affairs began to look squally to the Governor and his friends, and a caucus was called to discuss the subject of the Senatorship, in connection with the tenure-of-office question. The Governor and the Judge were both named by their friends, and a count of noses had, when it was discovered that the Judge had the inside track of his Excellency by *at least two to one*.

Since that *expose*, as a matter of course, the Governor has been opposed to holding over, for he has no idea of such a Legislature as *that* electing a Senator.

This little *contre temps* not only changed his Excellency's views on the tenure-of-office question, but it plainly pointed out the necessity of a new and a strong move that would at once give him another Legislature sufficiently Radical to make him Senator, and at the same time "head Capt. Tyler," *alias* Judge Settle. The deep and earnest cogitations on the subject resulted in the message asking for some change in the militia laws and the introduction of the Shoffner bill into the Legislature.

By this bill the Governor hopes to concentrate the colored vote, and, by various strategems, hold together the white Radical element, and make a straight-out Radical fight next Summer. He will have no objection to the provisions of the bill producing a little blood-shed in some sections, as that would strengthen him with the negroes.

There is one thing he will guard against, should his plans succeed, and that is, he will not deny being a candidate for the United State Senate next time.

Political Revolution.

The election of Mr. G. M. Whiteside as Senator from the district composed of the counties of Rutherford, Cleaveland and Polk, by a very decided majority, exhibits a most wonderful political revolution, entirely without precedent in North Carolina. The Radical predecessor of Senator Whiteside was elected by more than one thousand majority in a total of about four thousand votes. The Conservatives carry the district now by five hundred majority. Rutherford county has been one of the banner counties of Radicalism—the home of Judge Logan, Superintendent-of-Public-Works Harris, and the head quarters of the leading Western Radical paper, *The Star*—we looked for political reformation to reach Rutherford among the last. The county gives Whiteside, Conservative, *three* majority. It gave Governor HOLDEN *eight hundred and sixty-five* majority, and President GRANT *five hundred and ninety-four* majority.

Cleaveland county gives Whiteside five hundred and eighty-two majority. It gave Mr. Ashe but two hundred and fifty-three majority, and Governor Seymour three hundred and eighty-one.

Polk, unheard from, is a small county. It gave Grant two hundred and ten majority. We should not be surprised to learn that it had gone Conservative.

This election foreshadows the fate of Radicalism in North Carolina. In two counties fully *one-fifth* of Grant's majority in the whole State has been overcome. In this wonderful revolution of political sentiment we have the echo of the voices of the whole people against the corruptions, extravagances and incompetency of our State officials; against the effort to deprive the people of their rights by prolonging the terms of office; against the war measures of the Legislature. It is the beginning of the end of Radicalism in North Carolina. The people will surely rise in judgment against those who have betrayed their confidence and blasted their prosperity.

The Tenure-of-Office—The War Bill—Public Meetings.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the meeting in Warren county, as requested. The names of the leading citizens of the county will be found as taking part in it.

In Orange the people have petitioned the Legislature, in strong but respectful language, not to pass the War bill. They propose to vindicate themselves against the partisan charges preferred by the Raleigh *Standard* and Governor Holden, of lawlessness, by offering Judge Tourgee, the Radical Solicitor for the District, and the civil officers of the county, as witnesses of their peaceful character and disposition. The Legislature surely must heed such petitions.

In Wake the greatest enthusiasm prevails in the series of public meetings now being held, to protest against measures pending before the Legislature. The following resolutions, proposed by Mr. A. MILLER, a gentleman of character, and a Republican, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the issuing of bonds to Railroad Companies, and for other purposes, the majority of this Legislature have acted improvidently and recklessly, insomuch as to have defeated the legitimate purpose and object of those bonds, ruined the credit of the State, and entailed upon it either the necessity of repudiation or the payment of millions of dollars or nothing.

Resolved, That the story of the first Penitentiary purchase is for reckless indifference to the interests of the State, unparallelled in the history of legislation, and merits the qualified reprobation of the people.

Resolved, That the claim of a majority of this Legislature to hold over for another two years is directly opposed to every provision of the Constitution relating to the tenure-of-office, anti-republican, and without a shadow of foundation.

Resolved, That the wisdom of the constitutional declaration that "elections should be often held," has been most clearly and conclusively proved by the action of a majority of this Legislature.

Galloway, the colored Senator from New Hanover, seconded the resolutions, "which he desired to see adopted with three cheers for the venerable gray haired man who offered them." In the course of his speech Galloway assured the whites that the eighty thousand colored men for whom he spoke were ready to meet them in a true spirit of conciliation and concession. Colonel Davidson, of Buncombe, Senator Robbins, of Rowan, Hon. Josiah Turner, of the *Sentinel*, Colonel Malone, of Caldwell, Senator Murphy, of Sampson, made cheering speeches. The meeting was to be continued on Wednesday night.

In Caswell the venerable BEDFORD BROWN presided, delivering an able speech. A series of resolutions were adopted, denouncing the corruption of the Legislature, the war bill and other measures of that body. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN KEER, Colonel L. BROWN, and Mr. Hodnett. Wilson Carey, the colored Representative from the county, also spoke. He had voted for the Military Bill, but was doubtful if he should do so again. He did not like to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He further stated that they told him it was necessary to have such a law as the military bill to punish the Ku Klux, for they said that all Democrats *was* Ku Klux, just like all the Republicans was Loyal League men, and that Loyal Leaguers would stand up to one another, and Ku Klux would stand up to one another, and without such a bill the Ku Klux could not be convicted; that is what *they told him*, he said. He said, likewise, that he had voted for all appropriations of money, because *they told him* it was necessary to develop the resources of the State, and thereby the colored people could get better wages. He also said Holden had deceived the white folks badly, as they said, but that Holden had never deceived him *yit*.

In Chatham the meeting was most enthusiastic, the leading citizens taking an active part. Resolutions condemning the Legislature for past extravagances, and protesting against the military bill, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Legislature holding over, heavy taxes and other grievances. Among others a speech was made by William T. Gunter, one of the Radical members of the Legislature from Chatham county, full of patriotism, denouncing the military bill, as also any attempt of the Legislature to hold over for two years longer, and declared that he would resign his seat before he would engage in any such palpable violation of his oath to support the Constitution of the State.

In Granville a large and enthusiastic meeting was also held. Similar resolutions were adopted and speeches made. Among the prominent men who took part in the meeting we notice the names of Judge Gilliam, Hon. J. S. Arnis, Colonel L. C. Edwards and others. The greatest unanimity prevailed.

Such is the tone of public sentiment throughout the State, and these demonstrations find a solid endorsement in the vote just given in Rutherford and Cleaveland counties. The people are beginning to arouse to their true danger, and we believe thai will be ready when the crisis comes.

The Legislature.

There was a quorum in both Houses on the 12th, but so few members were present that no general legislation was entered into.

In the Senate Dr. Murphy, of Sampson, presented a petition from the Board of Directors of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company, asking that amendments be made to their charter, enclosing a bill to meet the prayer, which was duly referred.

A bill to charter a railroad to run through the counties of Jones and Onslow was ordered to be printed.

The entire day's session was taken up in the discussion of Senator Blythe's resolution to reduce the *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly and the salaries of State officers, excepting Judges. Mr. Blythe urged its adoption upon the grounds of economy and retrenchment. Mr. Lindsay agreed with the Senator. The pay and salaries were too much. He feared the Senator's sympathies for the downtrodden people came too late. He proposed to amend by refunding one-third of the *per diem* heretofore received. Galloway, colored, opposed; so did Hyman, colored. Forkner moved that the resolution apply only to the county of Henderson, which was adopted, as was Mr. Lindsay's amendment. Thus the resolution, though adopted, was virtually defeated.

In the House sixty members answered to their names—just a quorum. Nothing of public interest was done.

The Georgia Muddle.

The organization of the Georgia House of Representatives had not been effected at latest advices. On Thursday the Clerk *pro tem* convened the House at 10 o'clock, and commenced calling the roll, but at 12 o'clock, after calling a few counties, suddenly announced a recess until the next morning. This took the Democrats and Conservatives by surprise, as it was of course without precedent, as it surely was without authority. But Bullock seems to be throwing every obstacle in the way of organization, apparently afraid of his strength in the House, and is probably waiting for aid from Washington City.—This, no doubt, accounts for the significant telegraphic announcement from Washington yesterday, that the President, Secretary Belknap, and General Sherman, after consultation, have ordered General Terry to proceed vigorously against flagrant cases of perjury in the organization of the Georgia Legislature. No doubt cases will be trumped up against enough good men to prevent their voting in the organization at least, and thus force Radical officers upon that body. It is reported that large sums of money are being offered Conservative Republicans, without effect, and that Governor Bullock has employed out-side Democrats to influence Democratic members in his behalf. Thus matters rest.

Life Insurance—A Home Company.

The growth of the Life Insurance business in the South withia the last few years has been most wonderful. Previous to the war it was hardly known here, and certainly not recognized as a distinct and important branch of business. Now there is hardly a prudent man, however limited may be his income, who has not one or more policies upon his life. It has become to be recognized as a legitimate and safe investment. We believe no one upon whom others are dependent for the necessaries and comforts of life, should fail to make provision for them in case of his death, and there is no other means more safe or more attainable than by insuring his life.

People are fast recognizing the force of these facts, and the consequence has been that reliable Life Insurance Companies have sprung up in this country and in Europe, most of which are represented by proper agents in all the centres of population in this country. The demand has been so great and the investments so safe and profitable, that during the past few years Southern Companies have been organized, and already occupy positions equal to the best, commanding confidence not only from their success, but from the character and business qualifications of their officers and stockholders. In Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee Life Insurance Companies have been organized and are doing large and profitable businesses, beneficial alike to their stockholders and to the public.

As in most other matters North Carolina is behind in establishing Life Insurance Companies, but then, like everything else she does, it will be well done when it is undertaken. The recent organization of the WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to which we have referred several times, is the first substantial effort that has been made to establish this branch of business in this State. We are glad to know that the effort has met with success and that the Company has begun under auspices which will place it on a firm foundation. A large proportion of the stock has been subscribed for by substantial citizens, and its affairs have been placed under gentlemen of recognized business capacity and experience. The President, JOHN E. SPEARMAN, has long experience in the life insurance business, and is as familiar with its practical workings as any man in the State. Mr. B. F. GRADY, Vice-President and Treasurer, is recognized as one of the most prudent and reliable business men in our city. Mr. ALEXANDER JOHNSON, the Secretary, is well known by the people of the Cape Fear section for his business qualifications. The other members of the Board of Directors are equally well and favorably known. Mr. H. B. EILERS is one of our oldest and most successful merchants; Captain I. B. GRAINGER, of the Banking House of James Dawson, is regarded as one of the best financiers in the State; Dr. C. T. MURPHY, and Mr. L. A. POWELL, of Sampson, are reliable and substantial gentlemen of unblemished social and business characters.

We have been thus particular in naming these officers that our people may see into whose hands the stockholders have placed the affairs of this young company, as an evidence of their earnestness, and as the assurance of the judgment, prudence and capacity with which it will be managed. The best business talent has been called into the councils of the company, and public confidence must follow.

In doing what we can to build up this home enterprise we do not intend, nor will be led into, any injustice to foreign companies represented in our midst. We have the utmost confidence in them, and hold policies in several of them, but we are glad to know that there is room enough for all, and that duty and interest demands that we encourage and support our own. It would be an insult to the intelligence of our people to attempt to explain the advantages of supporting our own business enterprises and keeping our money at home. They occur to every one.

This home Company, thus ably organized, is about ready to begin business. In a few days it will make the deposit required by its charter with the State Treasurer, and its agents will begin to solicit applications. The General Agent, Rev. B. F. MARABLE, of Sampson county, will soon be able to begin his labors, and his name is sufficient to give confidence and bring business to the Company.

The stock of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company is not yet all taken. It is desired that the balance should be subscribed at once, so that there shall be no delay in beginning operations. We do not believe our people could invest in anything more safe or profitable, or help to establish any business which will confer greater public benefit. We hope to learn soon that not a share remains, but that all have been taken, and the Company is fully at work.

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY.—Less than a month since we paid a visit to the works of the Navassa Guano Company, near this city. We gave at the time some account of the buildings and the works of the Company. We repeated our visit yesterday, with several of the Directors, and a party of ladies and gentlemen. We found every thing completed and ready for work except the Acid Chamber. The Company, however, have begun operations, using imported acids. The works are most extensive, capable of turning out forty tons of their manufactured fertilizer a day.

We were shown the mixing process, which is rendered very simple, rapid, but thorough, by means of the finest and most improved machinery. We have heretofore described the process of drying the phosphated and grinding it to powder. This is placed in an immense reservoir, into which the acid, Peruvian guano, salt, animal matter and the other ingredients of the Company's formula are placed, the reservoir all the while revolving, and a powerful wheel crushing the lumps and thoroughly mixing the different parts. After this process, which to the unskilled looks to be sufficient, it is run through a disintegrator, a powerful crushing machine, which grinds it to the finest powder.

The immense acid chamber is nearly completed. The lead coating is completed over head and on the sides, while the floor is being rapidly covered. It is a strange sight to see this immense room, one hundred and twenty feet long, thirty-two wide and twenty-five high, lined throughout by a lead coating the sixteenth of an inch thick. After the completion of the chamber, the Company will not only supply their own demand, which will be eight or ten tons daily, but will supply acid to this whole section of country.

There is in their ware-house a large supply of the Navassa Phosphate, and the Company have begun work in earnest.—Our farmers may rely upon having a full supply of a reliable fertilizer from the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington, made under the superintendence of practical farmers and business men, in time for the coming crop. Agents are being appointed throughout the State and the South, and we hope this home article will be fully tested by our planters. We look upon the completion of these works and their successful operation, as one of the leading enterprises of our city. By such means is prosperity to be renewed and the devastations of the war obliterated.

An Increase of the Cabinet.

It is proposed to take the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, and the Statistical Bureau from the Treasury, and make a new department, to be called the Department of Home Affairs. It is also proposed to make the Internal Revenue Bureau an independent department. Several other bureau officers, despairing of obtaining seats in the Cabinet in the regular way, contemplate the elevation of their office to the dignity of a department. It was proposed some time since to put the General Land Office and the Census Bureau together and make a new department, but the scheme, we believe, has been abandoned.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs some time since agreed to report a bill making a new department of the Indian Bureau.

Mississippi.

A Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes:

"The situation in Mississippi is becoming embarrassed by the action of Alcorn, the Governor elect, who has made an issue with General Ames, and refused to be sworn in as Provisional Governor, claiming that he has been elected Governor by the people of the State, and therefore is entitled to the executive chair by virtue of that election. This unexpected action on the part of Governor Alcorn has alarmed the extreme wing of the Radical party in Congress, and to night no little excitement prevails among them. Already are measures being concocted to prevent the admission of Mississippi and check-mate the new Radical Governor, unless he can give ample security for his good behavior in the future."

Provisional Government for Texas.

A telegram has been received at the War Department in Washington, from General Reynolds, the military commandant in Texas, stating that the constitution of that State has been adopted almost unanimously, and E. J. Davis elected Governor by a plurality of seven hundred and eighty-three votes. The other State officers are J. W. Flanigan, Lieutenant Governor; A. Bledsoe, Comptroller; G. W. Honey, Treasurer; and Jacob Kuechler, Land Commissioner. The above named have been appointed officers of the provisional government.

Supreme Court and the Legislative Tenure-of-Office.

On Thursday a communication was transmitted to the Legislature from the Judge of the Supreme Court, containing the opinions of the Chief Justice and Associate Justice DICK (delivered as the opinions of the Justices, but not as a Court) as to the tenure-of-office of the present General Assembly. The opinion of the Chief Justice was, in substance, "that the Constitution fixes the term of office as a general and fundamental principle—that is to say—of the Governor four years, of the Justices of the Supreme Court eight years—of the members of the General Assembly two years. An election for members of the General Assembly must be held on the first Thursday in August, 1870. A new set of members must on that day be elected. If the present members hold over, there will be two sets of members for the same term!"

Judge DICK concurred with the Chief Justice. The remainder of the Justices declined to give any opinion.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATIVE TENURE-OF-OFFICE.

OPINION OF HON. B. F. MOORE.

We publish by permission an opinion of B. F. Moore, Esq., given some time ago to a friend, upon the duration of the legislative term of the present General Assembly:

In construing the constitution, we should keep constantly in view our political condition at the time of framing its provisions.

In the midst of a confusion, consequent upon the results of a protracted civil war, the convention sat to form anew the great fundamental provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The convention assembled in the early part of the year; and a prominent purpose with that body was to provide, so soon as was practicable, a settled form of Government for the State.

The prospect was that this might, and probably would be accomplished, as early as the ensuing June, and before the regular and long established period for electing State officers. One of these departments, the judiciary, had hitherto been independent of the popular vote.

The Convention determined to subject the selection of the officers of all these departments to the direct popular will, and at the same time to secure, so far as could conveniently be done, the earliest expression of that will, and to provide for its continued expression thereafter, at stated and regular periods of time.

Having fixed the tenure-of-office in the several departments, they proceeded to put the government in regular operation at the soonest convenient time.

The term of the executive officers, being fixed at four years, it was deemed desirable that its regular beginning should be on the first day of January, and so it was fixed. But it was necessary, in order to prevent a vacancy, or an independent election for a very short time, that the interval, between the first election and the first day of January, should be filled; and it was therefore provided, by article three, concerning the "Executive Department," that the Governor and all its other officers, who might be elected at the first election, should "assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval by the Congress of the United States, and should hold their offices for four years from and after the first day of January, 1869."

In this way the fractional part of the year was added to the regular term, and a second and inconvenient election was avoided and the first day of January, so long established as the commencement of the official term of the Executive, was preserved.

In regard to the judicial term which for the first time in our political history was limited to years, it was provided that it should endure for eight years; and in the outset should begin at the same time when the Executive and Legislative term began, to wit, upon the approval of the Constitution by the Congress of the United States."

The provision in sec. 26, art. 4, is explicit that the term of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be eight years, and that the term of the Judges of the Superior Courts shall be for the like time, with the proviso, that six of these twelve Judges should hold for four years only, and the other six for the full term of eight years. The incumbents respectively, for the long and short terms, were to be determined by lot, under the superintendence of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The provision in sec. 32, (which includes among the other officers to be chosen under art. 4, the Judges and Justices) that they should "hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly," will have a clear meaning consistent with the tenure of eight years for a full term, and four years for a half term, if the expression, "next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly," was intended to refer to the legislative period then fixed for election of the members of the Assembly, to wit: the first Thursday of the ensuing August. If *this* period be that which was in the minds of the Convention, then sections 26 and 32 become harmonious; and we shall not be obliged to make *eight* years mean *ten*, or *twelve* years, nor go beyond the clear meaning of section 32; for it was manifestly intended by the concluding clause of the section, that the time which elapsed after the election and preceded the period of the commencement of the regular term, should be added to the first four years, and should not be counted in the allotment to be made by the Justices of the Supreme Court. Any other construction will give to the six Judges of the Superior Courts, to whom are allotted that term, an official tenure of *six* years, and a fraction of a year, if the regular election meant be in August, 1870; and a tenure of *eight* years and a fraction, if the regular election meant be in 1872. There is no escape from this consequence. Moreover, the official term cannot be equally divided between the incumbents if it embrace *ten* years; for, if it were so divided, the first class would go out in 1873, a year when there can be no election for members of the General Assembly. So that the term, in order to be equally divided and ensure elections of Judges when members of the General Assembly are elected, must begin with the legislative term of August, 1868. This long established day was in the minds of the framers of the Constitution in penning this section. This construction, adopted by the Supreme Court, answered every end in view. It disposed of the fractional time, by adding it to the first official term, and enabled the Justices to make the allotment of *four*, as the half of *eight* years. The expression, "next regular election," was not intended to mean an *actual* election but the *time* then prescribed by an existing law for a regular election of members of the General Assembly. The time was described by reference to a well known law regulating elections. The last clause of this (32) section, "But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States," was evidently inserted only for the purpose of preventing the inconvenience of a vacancy not covered by a regular term, and not to unnecessarily elongate the first term of office. Where was the need or propriety of such extension?—None can be suggested, and none ought to be allowed, unless there be no other allowable construction. Let it be borne in mind, too, that a contrary construction of these words will also extend the term of office of the Justices of the Supreme Court to *twelve* years.

Having disposed of the official tenure of the officers of the executive and judicial departments, let us turn our attention to the legislative. All the provisions of the constitution in reference to this branch, are to be found in art. 2, (being those which declare that the members of each House shall be "biennially chosen" by the voters), and the sections 27 and 29, which are in the following words:

Sec. 27. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election.

Sec. 29. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year 1870, and every two years thereafter.—But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections. The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected, shall meet on the 15th day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter; and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.

In interpreting these provisions it is our duty to harmonize them if possible, each one with the others; and to give practical force to the sacred privilege secured to the people in Sec. 28 of the "Declaration of Rights," which proclaims, that "for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held."

In accordance with this constitutional guaranty of popular rights the constitution provides that elections of persons entrusted to redress grievances and amend and strengthen the laws shall be *biennially* had.

It is but reasonable to suppose that the framers of the constitution intended honestly to carry out this great fundamental principle of popular rights; and it would be a melancholy evidence of hypocrisy to discover that any stratagem had been designedly employed to prevent its execution; and that while *biennial* terms in one clause were plainly and emphatically announced in direct words, as a right of the people, other words of dark and obscure meaning used in convolved sentences of ambiguity, had elsewhere been employed to cheat the promise so unequivocally given. I will not presume the existence of such an intent, and though the phraseology is wanting in perspicuity, I will proceed to defend their integrity of purpose by a fair and reasonable interpretation of their language. Here, again, we must bear in mind that if the convention were successful in restoring the State to the Union, and they intended to fix a convenient commencement of the legislative term, or to adopt (the first Thursday of August), which had been found acceptable to the people after so long a trial, still there would in all probability be some period of time less than two years in which there would be no General Assembly, unless a General Assembly were provided for that short time only; or unless in order to avoid such inconvenience the term of the first General Assembly should be made to embrace this fractional time by adding it to that time. The latter mode was wisely adopted, hence it was provided section 27, while the eye was kept steadily on the general biennial term, that the "terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election." The time of election is thus made in the instance of the first election the commencement of the term of the first General Assembly. The remaining paragraph of this section was intended to proclaim the termination of the first term. It declares "and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election." The "ensuing regular election" here intended must also be read in reference to the accustomed period of regular elections then fixed by law, to wit: the first Thursday in August, 1868.

There is not only no forced interpretation in giving to the expression this meaning, but it accords with the constitutional plan marked out for the executive and judicial terms, and carries out, as nearly as practicable, the security of the biennial term. This interpretation becomes manifest when we read section 29, soon after following, wherein it is most unequivocally and emphatically commanded that the election of members for the General Assembly shall be held for their respective districts and counties on the first Thursday in August in the year 1870, and every two years thereafter. Now, if the interpretation put upon section 27, when standing alone, be the subject of doubt by reason of ambiguous words, there can be none from this source in section 29.

This section is clear and explicit, and replete with details, all of which are obvious in meaning, are harmonious, and in full accord with the requirements of biennial sessions. Let us examine it in all its parts. It declares as follows:

1. "The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of the constitution."

2. "The General Assembly then elected, shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States."

3 "The members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election."

4. "The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts, and counties, on the 1st Thursday in August, in the year 1870, and every two years thereafter."

This enumeration of details distinctly announces the *time of electing* the members of the first General Assembly, which shall be elected under the constitution. The *time of its meeting—the duration of their term to a named day*; and that on *that day, another General Assembly* shall come into being. There is nothing left out of this section to be supplied by any other, but a provision declaring when the terms of office, of the members thus elected on the first Thursday of August 1870, shall *commence*. This is declared by the first clause of section 27, to be "*at the time of their election.*" It is obvious, therefore, that if the provision at the close of section 27, prescribing the legislative term of office were directly and irreconcilably in conflict with that in section 29, (and there is escape from this dilemma, if it be construed to extend the term to 1872) we must reject, *in toto and without qualification*, the one or the other. Then will arise the important question, which of them shall be accepted as the section that contains the true meaning. Is it section 27, which extends the first term to August 1872, ignores the spirit of section 28, of the "Declaration of Rights," disregards and overrules the provisions for biennial sessions, prolongs the term to more than four years, and stifles the voice of the people during all that time without any apparent cause, elongates the judicial term to twelve years, and utterly deranges the allotment of the tenure of the Superior Court Judges? or is it section 29, which respects the "Declaration of Rights," acknowledges and enforces biennial elections, restricts the legislative term to two years, preserves the judicial term of eight years, and allows a sensible and practical allotment of the tenure of office assigned to the Judges of the Superior Courts.

If the acknowledged rules of construction, or the spirit of the constitution, be allowed to speak, every doubt vanishes at the voice of either, and section 29 will be accepted as the true expositor.

I am respectfully yours,

B. F. MOORE.

Public Meeting in Warrenton.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Warren on Wednesday the 5th day of January, 1870, according to previous notice, on motion Thomas A. Montgomery, Esq., was appointed chairman, and E. C. Woodson, Esq., Secretary.

After the meeting was duly organized, and its object had been briefly explained by the chairman, a motion was made by William Eaton that the chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of five to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which resolution was adopted. The chairman, in conformity with this resolution, appointed William Eaton, Thomas, J. Pitchford, Wharton J. Green, Edward H. Plummer and Walter A. Montgomery.

The committee retired, and in a few moments reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we decidedly and strongly disapprove of the extravagance of the Legislature; its recklessness in contracting millions of debts, and its wasteful and profligate expenditure of public money, at a time when rigid economy was highly necessary, and the onerous burdens which it has imposed, and as there is reason to apprehend is about to be imposed upon the impoverished tax-payers of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the individuals who have control of the State Government have almost ruined the credit of the State, and in the opinion of this meeting will completely do so unless the people shall confide their interests to more competent and faithful hands; and that a change of our public servants in North Carolina is absolutely necessary to the best interests of the State as well as to her character and honor.

Resolved, That the utter disregard of merit and qualification which has been recently manifested in almost all appointments and elections under our State government has sullied the reputation of the State, and has been injurious to her welfare.

Resolved, That any attempt by the present Legislature to prolong its power for two years would be a violation of the constitution a monstrous usurpation and a gross and palpable fraud on the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the militia bill, which has been recently passed in our State Senate, is marked in every line by the iron heel of oppression; that it strikes at the root of every principle of civil liberty, every maxim of good government, and every precept of humanity and justice; and that if it shall become a law, there will be more of freedom on the shores of the Bosphorus or on the banks of the Vistula than there will be in our old and honored State, where the cradle of the American Revolution was first rocked in 1775.

Resolved, That a suspension of the writ of "*habeas corpus*," during a period of peace like the present, would be an atrocious outrage upon the principles of civil liberty, a signal violation of the constitution, and a deep and lasting disgrace upon all who may have any connection with such a flagitious abuse of power.

Resolved, That we will most cheerfully welcome to our county and our State all *bona fide* settlers, who come amongst us to avail themselves of the many sources of profit and happiness which North Carolina presents to the inhabitants of less favored regions; and will be pleased if it should be in our power to facilitate their efforts to acquire a home among us.

On motion of Col. Wharton J. Green, it was unanimously resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Sentinel, Wilmington Journal, Ridgeway Press, Roanoke News and Warrenton Gazette.

T. A. MONTGOMERY, Ch'mn.

E. C. WOODSON, Sec'y.

Who was the Second Washington?

The Mobile *Register* is responsible for the following telling hit:

Who was the second Washington? The Radicals say it was Edwin M. Stanton.

It couldn't have been Stanton, for when Thad. Stevens died they said it was Stevens.

It couldn't have been Stevens, for when Abe Lincoln died they said it was Lincoln.

It couldn't have been Lincoln, for when John Brown died they said it was Brown.

It couldn't have been Brown—well, it's no use running the thing into the ground after running it up the gallows; who *was* the second Washington?

Palmer & Co., carriage-spring makers, in Concord, N. H., were burnt out Sunday. Loss $25,000; insurance $12,500.